

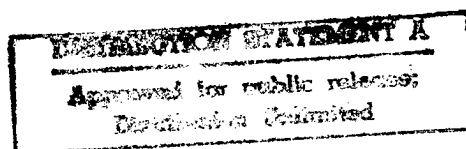
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Southeast Asia Report

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3 May 1985

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH PRC--The first major scientific cooperation agreement between the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and China's largest scientific research organizations, Academia Sinica, will be signed in Canberra tomorrow. The agreement covers the exchange of personnel and information and the establishment of cooperative programs. It is designed to enhance the agreement on cooperation in science and technology signed in 1980. Under the agreement, up to 10 Australian scientists will visit China each year and the same number of Chinese scientists will visit Australia. [Summary] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

IRON ORE TO ROMANIA--Iron ore from Western Australia will be exported to Eastern Europe for the first time under a \$350-million [Australian dollars] deal just signed in Perth. Mining millionaire, Mr Lang Hancock, disclosed that up to 10 million tonnes of iron ore a year will be shipped to Romania and other Eastern European nations over a 15-year period. [Summary] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 Apr 85 BK]

WEST QUEENSLAND DROUGHT WORSENS--A huge movement of sheep and cattle has begun out of western Queensland as drought worsens in the region. With the total failure of the wet season, stock breeders are desperate to find more favored country. Radio Australia's Brisbane office says the mass exodus has been likened to the drought years of the late 1960's. Our office says four western shires--Longreach, Isisford, Ilfracombe, and Blackall--are expected to be declared drought-stricken shortly. Applications are also expected from Richmond and McKinlay and possibly from (Mooreway). The president of the United Graziers Association, Mr (Gordon McGoughlin), who runs sheep and cattle in one of the worst affected areas--Winton--said that without adequate winter rain, western Queensland would be virtually bare of stock by the end of the year. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 15 Apr 85 BK]

SATELLITE GROUND STATIONS--Construction of the first of a series of satellite ground stations for aviation communications began at Canberra airport today. The minister for aviation, Mr Peter Morris, said that 100 stations would be built throughout Australia at a cost of \$31 million [Australian dollars] as part of the country's aviation satellite system. They would be used in conjunction with the Aussat satellite system. Mr Morris said a typical satellite station would have a shelter, two antennae dishes beaming towards Aussat system, and--depending on location--a tower up to 40 meters high. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Apr 85 BK]

PRC TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACCORD--The Australian Telecommunications Authority, Telecom, has signed a technical cooperation agreement with its Chinese counterpart. The two authorities have already sent technical delegations to visit each other's facilities and discuss ways of dealing with common problems. Items of common interest have been Australia's use of solar power for microwave radio routes and ways of providing telephone services in rural and remote areas. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 5500/4326

LAOS

EXTENDING TENURE OF THAILAND'S ATHIT DISCUSSED

BK131720 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 10 Apr 85

["Talk": "To Extend Athid Kamlang-ek's Tenure, or to Extend the Life of People Dying of Starvation?"]

[Text] The Thai people of all strata know well that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, including Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander and army commander in chief of Thailand, are currently colluding with the Beijing reactionaries, the imperialists, and regional reactionaries to drag Thailand and the Thai people into the abyss of war along the Thai-Cambodia border, to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people, and to obstruct the advancement of the revolution of the Lao and Vietnamese peoples.

Everyone knows that it is the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles who have cooperated with and assisted the routed Pol Pot clique and allowed it to use Thai territory as a sanctuary as instructed by Beijing so that it can carry out subversive activities along the border and wage an undeclared war against the PRK. It is these Thai ultrarightist reactionaries who sent Thai regular troops to nibble at and occupy three Lao villages--Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province--thereby sabotaging the fine relations between the Lao and Thai peoples, brazenly trampling underfoot the Lao-Thai joint communiques of 1979, and insulting the legitimate aspirations of the Thai people who want to promote fraternal relations between the Lao and Thai peoples. It is the ultrarightist reactionaries, represented by Athit Kamlang-ek, who are responsible for all-round crises--political, economic, and social--in Thailand.

Moreover, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are seeking every way possible to lead Thailand to follow the U.S. arms race policy. This is clearly demonstrated by the current efforts to speed up the consolidation of the Thai armed forces, particularly by the spending of a huge sum of money to buy modern weapons from the United States, such as the F-16 A100 aircraft.

All this is the work of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries--work that is making the Thai people frightened. Some Thai intellectuals and thoughtful people have said without hesitation that any extension of the service of Athit Kamlang-ek would mean that Thailand is lacking qualified people to administer the country and that this country has no competent people to save itself from the Beijing reactionaries' expansionist and hegemonist war.

In the wake of the discussion of the masses having good wishes for the future of Thailand and its people, one opinion says that it will be better to extend the life of the starving Thai people, particularly the starving northeastern people and Thai children who are dying at a rate of six per hour, than to extend the tenure of Athit Kamlang-ek so that he can use the Thai taxpayers' money to buy weapons to wage a war, provoke neighboring countries, and threaten the Thai people themselves. Spending this huge sum of money on food would be better than spending it on weapons, as this would win not only the Thai people's admiration but also the support of the neighboring countries. Such an action would be a step toward bringing peace, tranquility, and cooperation to the region, instead of the confrontation currently being pursued by the Thai ultra-rightist reactionaries.

CSO: 4206/111

LAOS

LEADERS GREET CAMBODIAN 'VICTORY' ANNIVERSARY

BK170407 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] On 16 April 1985, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the republic and chairman of the SPC, sent a joint greetings message to the PRK party and state leaders. The message reads as follows:

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the fraternal Cambodian people's great victory in liberating the country in opposition to the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the SPC, the Council of Ministers, and the Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to convey best wishes and warm greetings to you, comrades, and through you, to the KPRP, the State Council, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Cambodian people.

The victory of the Cambodian people, together with those of the Lao and the Vietnamese peoples in 1975, have completely defeated the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in Indochina. But, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique--tool of the Chinese big-nation expansionists--used this victory of the Cambodian people to carry out a brutal genocidal policy as never before seen. Promoting and expanding the tradition of resolute and undaunted revolutionary struggle, the Cambodian people, under the resolute and correct leadership of the KPRP and with coordination and assistance from the Vietnamese Army and people together with the support from progressive forces in the world, have overthrown the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, thus enabling the Cambodian people to become genuine masters of their own destiny, carry out the rehabilitation and reconstruction of their country, and march firmly forward along the path advancing toward socialism. As a result, the Cambodian people have contributed to restoring the traditional solidarity among the three Indochinese nations as well as to the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Our Lao people highly appreciate the spirit of heroic and indomitable revolutionary struggle and wholeheartedly hail the various great victories of the fraternal Cambodian people. We are elated to note that the great relations of friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Cambodia as well as among the three countries--Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam--have developed fruitfully every day in conformity

with the just interests of the peoples of the two countries as well as of the three countries and in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the same day, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK. The message reads in part as follows:

Over the past 40 years, under the KPRP's clear-sighted leadership and with close support, assistance and coordination from the peoples of Vietnam and Laos, the fraternal Cambodian people have struggled heroically, thereby defeating the aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists and liberating the country on 17 April 1975. Simultaneously, the Cambodian people have won a historical victory in overthrowing the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, which has received support and assistance from the Beijing big-nation expansionists-hegemonists.

The victories scored by the Cambodian people have contributed positively to vigorously encouraging the revolutionary cause of the Lao people and to the strengthening of the special, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three nations--Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam--to maintain and develop the revolutionary gains and safeguard peace and socialism in Southeast Asia and the world.

CSO: 4207/120

3 May 1985

LAOS

PASASON EDITORIAL HAILS CAMBODIAN ANNIVERSARY

BK171144 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, 17 Apr (KPL)--PASASON editorially today hails the 10th anniversary of the historical 17 April victory of the fraternal Kampuchean people, describing this as a brilliant victory that put an end to their 30-year-long struggle against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and as a strong proof of the strength of solidarity among the three Indochinese countries.

The editorial goes on: After this historical victory, instead of becoming master of their fatherland, the entire Kampuchean people fell victim to the genocidal policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. Within three years, that genocidal regime exterminated more than three million innocent persons,

From 1975 till late 1979, the Pol Pot genocidal regime, experimenting with Maoism in Kampuchea, plunged the whole Kampuchean nation into an unimaginable chaotic situation and suffering. Thanks to the determination of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces and people and the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries particularly the help of the fraternal Vietnamese people and volunteers, the Kampuchean people, once again, took up their arms and defeated the criminal clique, driving them out of the Angkor land in 1979.

Since then, the paper stresses, the people of Kampuchea, under the firm leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, have deployed all their efforts to revive their fatherland and restore normal life in all parts of the country. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has become the sole and legal government and the authentic representative of the Kampuchean people.

However, the Beijing ruling circles have tried by all means to restore the genocidal regime in Kampuchea by maintaining the Pol Potists and other Khmer reactionary forces and supplying them with arms to counter the peaceful work of the Kampuchean people along with Vietnamese volunteers gave convincing proof of their strength to defend their fatherland and the cause of their national revival, seizing six biggest camps of the Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionary forces along the Kampuchean-Thai border, putting out of action tens of thousands of bandits, and seizing a large amount of weapons.

And most recently, by implementing the final resolution of the Indochinese summit in 1983, Vietnam and Kampuchea decided to withdraw for the fourth time Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. These facts, the editorial concludes, proved that the Kampuchean people and army are strong enough to face the situation and to progressively solve the problem by themselves.

CSO: 4200/812

LAOS

INSTRUCTION ON TRADITIONAL NEW YEAR FESTIVAL

BK121608 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 11 Apr 85

[8 April "instruction" issued by Office of the Council of Ministers on celebration of traditional New Year Festival]

[Text] To all ministries, state committees, organizations attached to the Council of Ministers, mass organizations, Vientiane municipality, and all provinces throughout the country:

Amid an atmosphere in which our entire party, army, and people throughout the country are enjoying the great successes achieved in the cause of national defense and construction in Buddhist era 2527 (1984)--the year of great success in agricultural production--and at a time when our entire nation is enthusiastically and vigorously striving to carry out emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome the 2 great historical days and to concentrate on fulfilling the tasks for the final year of the First 5-Year State Plan as well as various resolutions and instructions of the party and state--in particular the seventh resolution of the party Central Committee--the old year of great victory--Buddhist era 2527--has passed and the new year--Buddhist era 2528, the Year of Ox--has come. To celebrate the new year in a significant and auspicious way and to march forward jubilantly to score new, even greater successes and to turn the new year of 2528 into another year of great victory, the Office of the Council of Ministers takes this occasion to issue an instruction to all ministries, state committees, organizations attached to the Council of Ministers, mass organizations, municipalities, and provinces throughout the country to grasp firmly and implement the following spirit and contents:

1. Take this occasion to strengthen internal solidarity among state employees and people of various tribes throughout the country around the party and government, heighten vigilance, be prepared to smash all the enemies' schemes, and be determined to translate into reality the party's resolutions and the state's plans. There must be immediate concentration on stepping up various labor movements. For example, patriotic emulation campaigns must be continuously encouraged to score concrete achievements to welcome the 10th anniversary of the National Day, 2 December. There must be concentration on organization to step up the implementation of various tasks for 1985; to tend, harvest, and keep the dry-season rice crop effectively, and to make timely preparations for the cultivation of 1985 seasonal crops.

2. The Council of Ministers has approved the observance of an official holiday on 15 April 1985.

3. During the holiday marking this festival, everyone is requested to pay attention to maintaining a high state of vigilance. Arrangements must be made to carry out effective patrols or to work on shifts in various offices, organizations, factories or plants, villages, and enterprises.

4. The traditional New Year Festival must be organized in a simple, thrifty way. Extravagant expenditures must be avoided. Using state vehicles for pleasure travel or expressing best wishes by throwing water on passersby in the streets is prohibited. People must not throw dirty or colored water on each other. Throwing water on the offices of diplomats, international organizations, and foreigners is prohibited.

5. A greetings speech by the president of the republic will be broadcast on the radio and published in the newspaper on the traditional New Year's Day. All are, therefore, invited to follow the speech.

Upon receiving this instruction, each ministry, state committee, mass organization, municipality, and province throughout the country is requested to adopt a detailed plan, publicize it thoroughly, and implement it together correctly.

[Signed] Office of the Council of Ministers
Vientiane, 8 April 1985

CSO: 4206/111

LAOS

PHOUN SIPASEUT ATTENDS NEW YEAR CELEBRATION

BK161220 Vientiane KPL in English 0928 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Vientiane, 16 Apr (KPL)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, on the occasion of the Lao new year, organized a party at the youth park at KM 14 to celebrate the new year.

The party was under the chairmanship of Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the party CC and minister of foreign affairs, and the Polish party delegation led by Marian Wozniak, politburo member of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw Party Committee, which is visiting Laos on this occasion.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also on hand.

Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister for foreign affairs, on this occasion, delivered a new year speech to all the guests. The party took place in an atmosphere of friendship and jubilation.

CSO: 4200/812

LAOS

RADIO DISCUSSES RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN DISTRICT

BK151620 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Feature "article" by Kommali, entitled: "Land of Pak Song District"]

[Text] Pak Song District is located on the Bolovens Plateau. It is rich in food resources and one of the most scenic localities in Champassak Province. The people in this district have maintained a tradition of hard work and have united to build this land into a prosperous region. Pak Song District is also well-known by the name, "Pak Song--the Golden Land." The golden land of Pak Song grows coffee, tea, and cardamom which are economic crops for export. The residents of this district are primarily engaged in planting these crops in their plantations, along with various food grains and substitute crops. These crops have brought good income to the more than 36,000 residents of this district which is composed of four cantons, I-tou, Pak Song, Phanuan, and Se Namnoi, comprising 82 villages. In addition, a number of agricultural stations are located in this district, namely, Agricultural Station No 23, Agricultural Station No 08, Agricultural Station No 34, and the Coffee and Tea Projects.

According to Comrade Boualai Keomanivan, deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the administrative committee of Pak Song District, there are a total of 12,611 hectares of coffee plantations, 96 hectares of tea plantations, and 125 hectares of cardamom plantations in this district. Thus, the vast land of Pak Song is dotted with coffee, cardamom, and tea plantations as well as plantations of other crops. Each year, not less than 500 metric tons of vegetables, substitute crops, and other cash crops grown in Pak Song District are supplied to the markets in Pak Se District. In addition to crop cultivation, livestock raising in this district is also rapidly developing. At present, there are 11,124 cows, 1,459 water buffalo, 1,079 horses, 14,492 pigs, and 16,150 fowl in this district. These domestic animals are a good source of labor and food supply for the entire district.

At the same time, education and cultural work in this district has also developed favorably. The district has 1 high school, 6 secondary schools, 77 elementary schools, 24 kindergartens, 1 primary teacher training school, 1 primary medical training school, and a training school for cadres. As for the public health work in promoting good health and looking after the health of the laboring people, the district has expanded its health network by setting up

more health stations and providing medical care to the people in many villages and agricultural cooperatives.

In the meantime, the work in trading, circulating, distributing, and purchasing goods has also made progress. There are now 2 state trade shops, 33 collective trade shops, the 3 trade shops of the 3 agricultural stations, and a number of district and canton trade shops in this district.

Comrade Boualai Keomanivan went on to say that the state purchase of forest and farm products and other crop products from the people in this district in 1984 is as follows: 2,385 metric tons of coffee and 2 metric tons of Cardamom. The state also sold the people industrial products worth more than 11 million kip.

To further enhance and strengthen the economy in the entire district of Pak Song in 1985, the administrative committee and residents of this district have strived to energetically carry out their work so as to fulfill their production targets. That is to clear 1,964 hectares of land for coffee planting, 180 hectares for cardamom planting, and 14 hectares for tea planting. Some 10 hectares of land will also be cleared for planting (?cacao) trees. Nine more agricultural cooperatives will be set up. The state also expects to purchase 3,592 metric tons of coffee bean, 14 metric tons of cardamom fruit, and 10 metric tons of tea leaf from the people.

At present, the hard-working residents of the district are energetically competing with one another to carry out production so as to fulfill the target of building the golden land of Pak Song into a wealthy and strong district in all fields and to score brilliant achievements to welcome the forthcoming 2 December national day.

CSO: 4207/120

LAOS

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION DELEGATIONS--Vientiane, 12 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee [LFTUCC] led by its president Thitsoi Sombatdouang, alternate member of the LPRP CC, left here on 10 April for Budapest to attend the 33rd conference of the World Federation of Trade Unions scheduled to be held there on 16-18 April. Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Somboun Vongnoubountham and Bouapheng Bounsoulin, deputy-presidents of the LFTUCC, and other senior officials. Dr Rosta Lazlo, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, was also on hand. On the same day, Yiya, member of the LFTUCC, left here for Sofia to attend a conference of trade unions of the Socialist countries due to open there on 14 April. During this conference the delegates will discuss ways to promote democracy within the trade unions organization and to improve productivity. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

BANK DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, 11 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao State Bank Committee led by its President, Butsabong Souvannavong left here yesterday to attend as an observer an annual conference of international banks for economic cooperation and investment of socialist countries, which is to be held in Moscow on 16-19 April. Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Luan Sombounkham and Mrs Chanthachon, vice-presidents of the committee, and other senior officials. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--Vientiane, 12 Apr (KPL)--The vice-president of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association, Khamliang Phonsena, led his delegation to the Soviet Union to participate in a seminar to be held in Moscow in honour of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

DELEGATION BACK FROM MOSCOW--Vientiane, 12 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Culture led by its First Deputy-Minister Pheli Khounlaleuk was back home on 9 April from the Soviet Union. While in Moscow, the delegation signed with the Soviet side a protocol on cultural cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union for 1985. Meeting the delegation at the airport here were Somsri Desakhamphou, deputy-minister of culture, and the cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in Laos, C. Chevelev. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

PEACE DELEGATIONS MEET--Vientiane, 12 Apr (KPL)--Delegations of the Lao and Soviet peace committees met here on 10 April to exchange views on world peace and security. The Lao side was headed by Singkapo Sikhotchoulamani, president of the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations, and the Soviet side by Galoyan Galust Anushavanovich, member of the presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee, president of the Armenian Peace Committee, and member of the Armenian Communist Party CC. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

COLLECTIVIZATION IN LUANG PRABANG--Vientiane, 12 Apr (OANA-KPL)--The agricultural collectivization movement is in full swing in northern Luang Prabang Province, reported a local KPL correspondent. Luang Prabang, a former royal province, has now 89 cooperatives with a total of 3,690 hectares of farmland. Agri-coop members account for 51.6 percent of all the peasants' families in the province. Though it is a mountainous province, the rice growing area there increased last year to 8,155 hectares in 1980. Total rice production in 1984 was 94,000 tons, or an average of 333 kilos per head. The subsidiary crops' plantation has also increased five-fold from a total of 179 hectares in 1980. And 66.5 percent of all farmland in the province are irrigated by the irrigation network. [sentence as received] Thanks to the irrigation system, 1,100 hectares can be used for a second rice crop every year. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

COOPERATION MEMORANDUM WITH VIETNAM--Vientiane, 17 Apr (OANA-KPL)--The Lao PDR and the SRV have decided to increase their scientific and technical cooperation in the coming years. According to a memorandum signed here on 14 April between Lao deputy-minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, and Vietnamese deputy-minister of industry, Soulivong Dalavong and Tran Quang Sung respectively, the two sides will broaden their cooperation in the production of textile, glass and pottery and household utensils. Tran Quang Sung, as the head of a visiting Vietnamese Industry Ministry's delegation, arrived here on [date missing] April. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 17 Apr 85 BK]

HUNGARIAN TV DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 16 Apr (KPL)--A delegation of the Hungarian TV Committee led by Mihaly Kornidesz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit. The delegation was met at the airport here by Son Khamvanvongsa, chairman of the State Committee for Ows Agency, Newspaper, Radio and TV. Rosta Laszlo, Hungarian ambassador to Laos, was on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 16 Apr 85 BK]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 17 Apr (KPL)--Khamphon Phimmaseng, secretariat member of the Lao Women's Union [LWU] Central Committee, returned here on 15 April from India. She was met at the airport by Boun-gna Phitsavat, member of the LWU CC, and other officials. Khamphon Phimmaseng led a Lao delegation to a ministerial conference of non-aligned and developing countries held in New Delhi from 8-11 April. The participants discussed the preparatory work for a world women's congress scheduled to be held in Nairobi of Kenya in mid-1985. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 17 Apr 85 BK]

SRV DELEGATION'S COURTESY CALL--Vientiane, 10 Apr (KPL)--Meun Somvichit, member of the LPRP CC, president of the Lao State Committee for War Veterans and Social Welfare, recently received a visiting delegation of the Ministry of War Veterans and Social Welfare of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its Deputy Minister Hien Dac Huong. Somsanit Khambai, vice-president of the committee, was also present on the occasion. During the talk Meun Somvichit expressed his satisfaction over the result of the delegation's visit to Laos, describing it as contributing to the strengthening of the solidarity and cooperation between the two ministries as well as to the promotion of fraternal friendship, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 10 Apr 85 BK]

ORTHOPEDIC COOPERATION WITH SRV--Vientiane, 11 Apr (KPL)--A memorandum on cooperation in social welfare between Laos and Vietnam for 1985-1986 was signed here yesterday. Under this memorandum, the Vietnamese side will provide Laos with orthopedic equipment, and help train Lao cadres in this field. Signatories to the memorandum were Somsanith Khambai, vice-chairman of the Lao National Committee for War Veterans and Social Welfare [NCWVSW], and Huynh Dac Huong, deputy-minister of war veterans and social welfare of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The signing was witnessed by Meun Somvichit, chairman of the Lao NCWVSW, and Vu Thien, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy here. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

VIENTIANE-HANOI COOPERATION--Vientiane, 12 Apr (OANA-KPL)--Delegations of the Lao and Vietnamese capital cities signed here yesterday a memorandum on bilateral cooperation on building, controlling and ameliorating work between Vientiane and Hanoi. The memorandum was signed by Kamkeo Duangphachan, representative of the Vientiane communication, transport, post and construction service, and Mrs Nguyen The Cat representative of the Hanoi construction service. The signing was witnessed, among others, by Siho Bannavong, mayor of Vientiane, and Nguyen Dinh Heip, member of the party committee and vice-mayor of Hanoi, and head of the Vietnamese expert's team in Vientiane. According to the memorandum, in the 1985-86 period, Hanoi will help carry out a feasibility study and build a park in Vientiane, and give assistance in other construction projects. Earlier on the same day, the visiting Vietnamese delegation of the Hanoi construction department called on Siho Bannavong. The two sides discussed ways to promote the special alliance between the two countries, especially between Vientiane and Hanoi and Vietnamese contribution to the Lao revolution. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

JAPANESE AID--Vientiane, 10 Apr (KPL)--The Government of Japan on 19 April allocated 200 million yen worth of foodstuff to help upgrading the living standards of the Lao people. Signing a document regarding this aid were Soukivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister of foreign affairs, and Toshitaka Tada, Japanese ambassador to Laos. Other senior Lao and Japanese officials were also present on the occasion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 10 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/812

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL ON RISK OF BLAMING NPA TOO OFTEN

HK161554 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 16 Apr 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Blaming NPA Too Often Has Risks"]

[Text] The Church and the armed forces are at loggerheads again, this time over the cold-blooded murder of an Italian missionary priest in Tulunan, Cotabato.

Fr. Tullio Favali was gunned down by still unidentified armed men while aboard his motorcycle last Thursday Afternoon. A few hours after the incident, military investigators quickly pointed an accusing finger at the New People's Army. Days later Father Favali's superior, Bishop Orlando Quevedo, disputed the military's precipitous findings with eyewitness accounts from bystanders who say that the Italian priest's assassins were actually members of the government's paramilitary Civilian Home Defense Force.

Bishop Quevedo took the occasion to castigate the armed forces for its curious habit of immediately blaming the NPA for just about every killing that occurs in Cotabato. Charges like Bishop Quevedo's are heard so often nowadays, in Mindanao as well as in other parts of the country, that the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] high command should start seriously looking into other criminal incidents allegedly perpetrated by the NPA.

With the rapidly deteriorating peace and order in the countryside, the NPA has become the most convenient scapegoat to explain away difficult-to-solve crimes. Military dispatches from the field tend to portray the NPA as an omnipresent force of supermen that can strike at will and with deadly effect. During the past several weeks, newsrooms were flooded with daily reports from the AFP's own public information offices which told of ambushes, massacres, assassinations, attacks on town halls and other spectacular depredations allegedly committed by the NPA.

Yet at about the same time, government publicists blast away the media for blowing up the insurgency threat "way out of proportion." Whom are we then to believe?

In the case of Father Favali's murder, the armed forces would have a hard time convincing the media and the public at large that the NPA was indeed guilty of

so heinous a crime. The NPA is far too politically sophisticated than to antagonize the Catholic Church and its members by murdering a man of the cloth--and a foreign missionary at that. No less than the AFP itself has time and again charged that certain Catholic clergymen have been sympathetic to insurgents and have been actively supported if not actually joined the anti-government underground.

There is evidence to indicate that Father Favali was in fact an NPA sympathizer, just as there is indication to show that the insurgents did kill him. What is indisputable, however, is that yet another irritant has developed in the already strained relationship between the Church and the armed forces.

The generals who are scheduled to meet today to assess the government's counterinsurgency program would be well advised to draw up measures designed to win over the misinformed and misguided members of the Church. Just as important are the measures that would finally put an end to the practice of blaming the NPA in covering up inefficiency in the field.

CSO: 4200/805

PHILIPPINES

KBL CAUCUS DECIDES ON ECONOMIC, ELECTORAL MOVES

HK171340 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] The ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] Party today approved a resolution to extend for 3 years, up to 1988, the collection of increases in real estate taxes. The move is aimed at easing the burden on the people in the midst of the economic recovery. The decision was taken during today's KBL caucus, presided over by President Marcos in Malacanag. The increase in taxes on land, buildings, houses, and other real property was to take effect this year from 40 percent to be raised to 70 percent, and to 100 percent in 1987. The resolution was sponsored by Justice Deputy Minister Manuel Garcia and was unanimously approved by more than 500 party members attending the KBL caucus.

During the caucus, the president called on the ruling party to strengthen its ranks from the regional to the grassroots level to ensure KBL victory in the coming elections. The chief executive asked for a complete list of party leaders in the regional, provincial, municipal, and barangay levels.

Today's KBL caucus was highlighted by the induction into office of 129 out of 130 presidents of the provincial and city barangay federations. The 129 new presidents, who are KBL members, renewed their vows of loyalty to the party. The president is the titular chairman of the KBL Central Committee.

Meantime, the ruling KBL resolved in that caucus a number of controversial positions in the proposed election code to pave the way for the early approval of the code by the Batasang Pambansa. They approved the holding of the 1986 local elections and the 1987 presidential elections on the second Monday of May. This will be 12 May for the local elections. The ruling party also approved the provision allowing the incumbent local officials elected in 1980 to remain in office until 30 June 1986, on a hold-over principle. This means that their term of office, due to expire on 3 March 1986, will be extended until their successor shall have qualified on 30 June, following the 12 May, 1986, local elections.

The KBL likewise authorized the holding of a continuing registration of new qualified voters, reviving pre-martial law municipal and city election committees for each town and city, to be composed of the election register as

chairman and one representative each from the majority party and the dominant opposition party. They also agreed to set aside the provision of Batasang Pambansa Bill 697 used for the 1984 Batasan election on the criteria for the accreditation of parties, and to use the results of the last Batasan election for the accreditation of the dominant opposition party, aside from the ruling KBL. The KBL then adopted the opposition proposal that the Commission on Elections [Comelec] may initiate the organization of an extralegal body, not necessarily the Namfrel [National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections], to assist the Comelec in the conduct of the polls, and to include the phrase "for teachers and relatives within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity who can assist illiterates and the disabled in the preparation of ballots." President Marcos said that in allowing the registration of boycotters of the last election, he is practically giving them amnesty for violation of the Constitution, which provides for mandatory registration and voting in elections.

CSO: 4200/805

PHILIPPINES

OUSTED GOVERNOR ACCUSES JUDICIARY OF 'FAVORING' KBL

HK170857 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, 16 Apr (AFP)--An ousted opposition provincial governor today accused the judiciary of favoring the ruling party which "continues to violate" the constitution by maintaining some of its members in more than one elective post.

In a unanimous decision, the court yesterday upheld President Ferdinand Marcos' unseating of Misamis Oriental Province Governor Homobono Adaza, saying MP's could not hold other offices during their tenure at the National Assembly, a court official said today.

Mr Adaza, one of President Ferdinand Marcos' most outspoken critics, today said the courts were favoring officials of the ruling New Society Movement Party (KBL) holding two or more posts by not acting on their cases while ruling on his case. He was elected MP last May.

He said that at least three other KBL MP's held other government posts and that he would cite their cases in a forthcoming appeal to the high court.

"It's about time the Marcos Administration starts following its constitution... why should the KBL continue to violate the constitution while the Supreme Court applies its provisions to the opposition?" he told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Mr Marcos inducted Mr Adaza's deputy Fernando Pacana as governor shortly after Mr Adaza took his oath as an MP last June. The Clerk of Court said the tribunal also upheld the appointment of Mr Pacana, who is from the ruling party.

Mr Adaza said Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza continues to hold his post as Solicitor General and Governor of Pampanga Province north of here, and only gave up his parliamentary seat after Mr Marcos asked him to.

He said Mr Marcos' brother-in-law Benjamin Romualdez holds three seats as Ambassador to the United States, Governor of Leyte Province, and MP for the province, while another governor, Orlando Dulay, also represents his province in the legislature.

Clerk of Court Gloria Paras quoted the ruling as saying: "The constitutional prohibition against a member of the Batasan Pambansa (National Assembly) from holding any other office during his tenure is clear and unambiguous."

She said the only exceptions were the offices of the prime minister and the cabinet.

Twelve justices upheld Mr Marcos' decision while two other members took no part in the deliberation, she added.

CSO: 4200/805

3 May 1985

PHILIPPINES

STRIKE CLOSES PORT OF MANILA'S SOUTH HARBOR

HK181451 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Apr 85 p 11

[By Carlos B. Santos]

[Text] About 1,600 workers belonging to the Associated Workers Union (AWU) struck at about 5 a.m. yesterday morning and completely paralyzed port operations at the Port of Manila's South Harbor. They said they are determined to continue their strike until all their demands are met.

Metro Port Service, Inc [MPSI], the exclusive arrastre operator in the harbor and employer of the striking workers, has given the strikers until 12 noon today to go back to work. It said that if they fail to return to work, they will be considered to have abandoned their work and give disciplinary action.

Metro Port faces a loss of about P[Pesos] 2 million, including possible claims of shipping firms which might suffer from delays because of the strike.

Work has stopped on seven ocean-going vessels: Dynamic Ace, Long Hua, Bradeverett, Port Hamilton, Cresta III, Dan Ning, and Eastern Saturn.

Claims can be filed for the damages due to demurrage charges, delay in delivery at the port of destination, and missing cargoes at the port once the vessels are forced to leave without loading the cargoes. Demurrage charges of a small vessel can cost at least \$2,000 a day.

As of yesterday evening, the Ministry of Labor and Employment had brought AWU and Metro Port officials to the negotiating table. The strike is the worst to hit the South Harbor in 23 years.

The strike was staged in spite of, and partly because of, an order issued 3 April by Labor Minister Blas F. Ople prohibiting a strike or lock-out and certifying the labor dispute at Metro Port to the National Labor Relations Commission [NLRC] for compulsory arbitration.

As early as October 1984, AWU filed a notice of strike, raising 12 issues. After six months of conciliation talks, 10 issues were resolved.

During the negotiations, the threat of AWU strike persisted. Last 14 March, AWU announced that it would soon strike.

Metro Port asked the Labor Ministry to certify the dispute on two unresolved issues for compulsory arbitration: alleged union-busting and unfilled job vacancies.

Ople on 3 April certified the dispute for compulsory arbitration. He cited previous orders which stated that "a strike or lockout at the Port of Manila will create serious adverse implications on trade and commerce in Metro Manila and other parts of the country. Considering that a work stoppage will cause a paralyzation of the flow of goods and merchandise."

A disruption in operations of Metro Port would mean financial difficulties for the workers and their dependents, Ople also said. At this time of economic crisis, any stoppage of work in an establishment like the Port of Manila will adversely affect the national interest, he said.

Last 8 April, the AWU filed a motion for reconsideration of Ople's order on three grounds. It claimed that more time and freedom should be given to the union and the management to settle the issues of alleged union-busting and management's failure to fill up some 500 vacant positions as promised in the collective bargaining agreement that took effect in 1983.

It further claimed that the non-appearance of union representatives to a 2 April meeting on Metro Port's petition for certification of dispute for compulsory arbitration did not result in an impasse.

The AWU also said the Labor Ministry had assumed jurisdiction over previous disputes and settled them promptly. "Now there is a change of forum which may cause delay, even the reluctance of the employer, to settle the remaining issues," it said.

Until today, the AWU's motion for reconsideration remained unacted on.

Arbiter Manuel Ventura of the Labor Ministry told a press conference called by the AWU that he was trying to get in touch with Metro Port top management "on the possibility of holding a meeting, but nobody was inside when I called." After the conference, Ventura met with Metro Port officials.

Ventura further commented that the strike "is legal since AWU has complied with the necessary requirements." He did not elaborate.

Jorge Cabardo, Metro Port deputy assistant general manager for operations, told BUSINESS DAY that the AWU legally may not strike under Ople's 3 April order. "That order is still in force under Ople's 3 April order. "That order is still in force unless the ministry recalls it," he said.

Cabardo claimed Metro Port management has accommodated the AWU's demands and has drafted a supplemental agreement that would grant concessions to the workers. He declined to discuss the supplemental agreement, since the strike negated whatever the management was willing to grant AWU.

Cabardo said Metro Port top management has adopted a three-point course of action: to inform the strikers that the strike is illegal, to publicly announce that it is so, and to give workers 24 hours from 12 noon of 17 April to go back to work or else they will be declared to have abandoned their work.

"Top management will enforce the law (Ople's Order) and ask the NLRC to call for arbitration," he said.

Roberto Oca Jr., President of AWU, told a press conference yesterday morning: "We will revive history by not allowing our members to go back to work unless the management of MPSI grant all our demands."

Oca recalled a similar action taken by his father in 1963 when the AWU struck on an "all or nothing" stance and won its demands.

About 500 workers yesterday blocked all gates leading to the South Harbor.

Oca cited three issues: union-busting, failure to fill up some 500 vacant positions as promised in the collective bargaining agreement, and illegal separation of medically impaired workers. The third is a new issue raised by AWU. It was not part of its 12-point complaint last year.

Oca said the AWU has lost about P3.5 million in union dues and fees because 500 job vacancies have remained unfilled.

He also alleged that Metro Port was trying to bust the union in several ways, one is by making 60 years the compulsory age of retirement of workers supporting the AWU while retaining workers past 60 years who are against the union.

Oca further claimed that Metro Port wanted workers with socially communicable disease to be dismissed if the disease is not cured in three months. "This is contrary to the Labor Code, since the law provides six months of recuperation period before terminating a medically impaired worker," he said.

Metro Port's Cabardo denied the allegations of Oca and chided him for raising a new issue not stated in AWU's original 12-point complaint with the Bureau of Labor Relations last 26 October.

"We will enforce the law and ask the NLRC to call for compulsory arbitration to resolve the remaining issues raised by the union," he said.

CSO: 4200/805

PHILIPPINES

MINISTER QUERIED ON 'REORGANIZATION' OF BROADCAST MEDIA

HK181435 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 18 Apr 85 pp 12, 11

[Article by Ed Malay]

[Text] Opposition solons led by MP Orlando Mercado have vowed to recall Office of Media Affairs Minister Gregorio Cendana to the Batasan floor for the next Question Hour because of Cendana's "vague answers" on the state of the local broadcast industry, particularly media ownership.

Cendana was to have been questioned last 14 March but the assembly recessed for the Holy Week.

Mercado said Cendana would be recalled during the next Question Hour because Cendana failed to properly answer the questions on media ownership.

He said Cendana failed to provide a categorical reply as to who really owned the three television stations operating at the Broadcast City complex despite the recent transfer of ownership of these TV networks.

These stations are the Radio Philippine Network [RPN] which operated Channel 9, Intercontinental Broadcasting Corporation [IBC] which runs Channel 13, and Banahaw Broadcasting Corporation [BBC] which runs Channel 2.

Cendana said in his written reply to Mercado that the three TV stations operating at the Broadcast City complex in Quezon City were currently "under re-organization."

Cendana did not identify the owners of Channels 2, 9, and 13. He also omitted the name of a large nationwide radio network in his list of the 20 major broadcast networks in the Philippines that own at least one AM station and one FM station.

This network, which Cendana did not include in the 20 major networks, is the Kanlaon Broadcasting System (KBS) which owns at least 10 radio stations in the country.

Records at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) show that the board of directors of RPN-Channel 9 and BBC-Channel 2 are both headed by Ambassador

Roberto S. Benedicto, while the IBC-Channel 13 board is composed of known Benedicto proteges. The ownership of these TV networks, however, underwent a major change last year when a group led by Ramon Monzon took over the management of all the three TV stations. Monzon is a close associate of sportsman-businessman Tomas Manotoc.

While failing to identify the real owners of Channels 2, 9, and 13, Cendana surprisingly gave a very detailed picture of the ownership profile of Republic Broadcasting Service which operates GMA Radio/TV Arts or Channel 7. Cendana said Channel 7 was owned by Menardo Jimenez, Loreta Stewart, and Gilberto Duavit.

Cendana said there were 308 radio stations throughout the country and 44 television stations including 21 relay stations. He said there were 70 companies which owned from one to five stations, 12 firms which own six to 10 stations, one company which owns 11 to 15 stations, and three firms which own 16 or more stations.

Cendana said GMA-Radio/TV Arts owned three AM and three FM stations and 16 television stations. Cendana included television stations in the provinces which are affiliated with GMA-7 as being owned by the network.

On the contrary, GMA-Channel 7 only owns one TV channel in Metro Manila and one TV station in Cebu which also operates under the same call sign.

Other TV stations in the provinces are owned by separate firms but which are being supplied with programs by Channel 7 under a supplier's arrangement.

A powerful and influential business group has been trying to take over Channel 7. There are speculations that Channel 7 will be charged, with violating PD [Presidential Decree] 576-a in a bid to force its owners to sell out.

PD 576-a prohibits any individual or entity from owning five TV stations or two or more TV stations in one municipality.

GMA-Channel 7, which owns 16 TV stations, could face cancellation of its franchise to operate for violating the decree.

CSO: 4200/805

PHILIPPINES

REPORTAGE ON INSURGENCY ACTIVITY, MILITARY RESPONSE

NPA Kills 3 in Surigao Del Norte

HK161506 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 16 Apr 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Sison, Surigao del Norte--Two members of this town's CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] and one civilian were killed, and two others were injured when a patrol led by Mayor Antonio Petalvero clashed with some 20 heavily armed members of the New People's Army last Sunday.

Mayor Petalvero and his party of 12 CHDF, policemen, and civilians were proceeding to Sitio Maitong, where an NPA sit-in was reportedly conducted, when they were fired upon by the NPAs. Although outnumbered, the mayor's group fired back, forcing the rebels to withdraw, with several dead and wounded men, belated reports said.

Killed were militiamen Feliciano Jalasan and Francisco Lamalino and civilian Robert Calam. Wounded were Pat. Bernardo Jacob and militiaman Clotildo Lamalino. Mayor Petalvero was unhurt.

Meanwhile, the alleged head of the NPA Sparrow Unit operating in the Davao provinces and in Davao City and seven of his henchmen were nabbed last Saturday, belated reports reaching the Davao del Norte PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] said yesterday.

Captured was William Racasa, 24, who was also known as Commander George or Commander Ismael.

Troops Capture Rebel Leader in Pampanga

HK181401 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 18 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] San Fernando, Pampanga--Government troopers captured a dissident commander in Barangay Tabuan San Luis, Pampanga, last Friday night.

Lt. Col. Reynaldo Berroya, Pampanga PC commander, said Elizear Solaiman, alias Commander "Ely" of the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (HMB), was captured

in his hideout by a combined team of PC and Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF) troopers led by Capt Romeo Lacap.

Berroya said Solaiman admitted his participation in the ambush of San Luis Mayor Agustin Viray in April last year in that town.

Agustin survived the ambush but one of his security men was wounded.

Solaiman is one of the remnants of the group of captured Faustino del Mundo, alias Commander Sumuong which did not join the New People's Army (NPA).

Solaiman joined the HMB in 1980 and became leader of the dissident group operating in Eastern Pampanga.

NPA Members Dead, MNLF Members Captured

HK161510 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 6 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] Three communist guerrillas, including a woman, were killed and a fourth was wounded and six Muslim secessionist rebels were captured in separate military operations last week in Camarines Sur, Ilocos Sur and Sulu.

Two policemen were, however, killed in the military offensive in Ilocos Sur.

From Legazpi City, TIMES JOURNAL correspondent Paco Felicidadario reported that the New People's Army woman member and her two comrades were gunned down in an encounter with PC [Philippine Constabulary] intelligence agents and Army Rangers Saturday morning in Barangay Tapon, Baao, Camarines Sur.

The PC identified the slain NPA's as Ka Edna, Ka Chito and Ka Ponso.

Their true names have been reportedly established but are being temporarily withheld by the military "for tactical reasons."

An initial PC report said the soldiers were on a mission to flush out insurgents from the hinterlands of Baao when they encountered the amazon and her group.

The two policemen--Patrolmen Rodolfo Calaco and Lorenzo Calso--were killed in a 30-minute clash with an NPA band last Wednesday in Salcedo, Ilocos Sur, a belated PC report said.

An NPA rebel, identified as Jerry Calag-is, was wounded during the firefight.

Lt Col Roy Alzate, Ilocos Sur PC Commander, said the policemen and members of the 13th PC Company were moving in on a camp of the NPC Western Front Committee in Barangay Lococan, Salcedo, when the rebels fired at them.

From Suly, it was learned that army rangers raided last Saturday a suspected mountain lair of Usman Sali, a Moro National Liberation front leader, and captured six MNLF rebels, including a commander.

The troopers, however, missed Sali, the military reported yesterday.

Captured in the rebel camp at Mount Sihumaan, Danag, Sulu, were Commander Uddin Hadji, Saidal Nurani, Ladjji Ahi, Baeca Dali, Mangumo Mudbanni and Ablayan Tairan.

Sali carried a price of P(Peso) 500,000 for his capture dead or alive. The military said he was among the secessionist rebels who massacred 35 soldiers, including Brig Gen Teodolfo Bautista, in Patikul, Sulu, on 10 October 1977, during a peace dialog.

Sali slipped out of the country sometime after the massacre but reportedly came back and is now operating in Sulu.

Successful Visayan Campaign Reported

HK180352 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 17 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Iloilo City--The Regional Unified Command (RUC-6) in western Visayas has effectively checked subversion and insurgency which have become serious threats to peace and order in the islands of Panay and Negros.

With the leadership of Brig Gen Isidoro M. de Guzman, RUC-6 commander, civilian-military cooperation was strengthened and harnessed to neutralize subversive terrorists in the region.

Already, the Regional Security Council for western Visayas has been established to monitor peace and order conditions, and to recommend steps to avert trouble and public disturbances.

Along this line, the integrated defense of towns and cities will be vigorously undertaken in the provinces in consultation with provincial and municipal authorities.

De Guzman has also reactivated the church-military liaison committees in Negros Occidental, Iloilo, Capiz, Aklan and Antique to further reinforce the existing formal and non-formal linkages with the different sectoral groups, providing better chances for propaganda and counter-propaganda.

Apparently, the faith and confidence of the people in the government, particularly the military, has been regained, as shown by the unselfish assistance given to thousands of victims of the worst typhoons which hit this region last year.

RUC-6 became the center of relief operations for both the private and public sectors in the wake of typhoons Undang and Nitang.

With private and public agencies working together, a fund-raising campaign called "Operation Bulig" generated some P[Pesos] 308,000 and 2,767 sacks of rice for the typhoon victims.

The most telling blow dealt by the RUC-6 against the enemy last year was the killing of two high-ranking CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]/NPA commanders in Panay, resulting in mass demoralization among its regulars and sympathizers.

Edward de la Fuente and Napoleon Tumagtang were killed in separate encounters with government troopers.

Incidentally, there were 232 violent incidents involving elements of INP-CHDF [Integrated National Police--Civilian Home Defence Force] and the subversive terrorists last year.

A total of 95 terrorists were killed, 63 captured, 13 surrendered, while 95 high-powered firearms and 18 grenades were recovered.

However, a sad note on the military operations during the last year was the ambush-killing of Mayor Sol Legaspi of Libacao, Aklan, and the NPA raids on the towns of Leon, Iloilo and Dumalag, Capiz.

To stem the aggressiveness of the subversives particularly in Negros Occidental, RUC-6 has deployed a team to provide an umbrella to the special CHDF's now patrolling central Negros.

The command is aggressively training members of the Integrated National Police in a counter-insurgency orientation course aside from the ongoing training and retraining of enlisted personnel of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines].

For 1984, a total of 2,582 graduated from the regular and special courses. Similarly, seminars on civilian disturbance control, counter-insurgency operations, Batasang Pambansa elections, Gnglaw [lamp--literal meaning; not known what term refers to] and marksmanship orientation were also attended by 1,133 officers and men.

The present peace and order condition in western Visayas is attributed to the efficient conduct last year of the RUC-6 civil-military operations that provided the people with peace of mind while affording opportunities for socio-economic advancement.

The home defense activities handled by competent officers and men enhanced manpower development, reserve affairs administration and reserve force development in the region.

At the same time, citizenship training and citizens military trainings in universities and colleges in Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Capiz, Aklan and Antique have instilled love of country and self-discipline among the youth.

RUC-6 is also involved in civil assistance, including search and rescue operations, relief and mercy operations, repair of baranggay roads and assistance to other agencies.

RUC-6 conducted 97 mass base operations last year when 20,489 medical and 4,399 dental patients were treated.

Its military economic development activities include participation in the KKK/KSS [Kilusang Kabunayan at Kaunlaran (National Livelihood Program)/kilusang sariling sikap (self-help movement)] livelihood program like Hito [species of fish] culture, vegetable gardening, goat raising, tree planting, poultry raising, hog raising and many other self-help projects.

On its civil relations activities, the command has conducted 88 military Tanglaw and staff visits, 88 seminar work shops and symposia, three training, 38 spiritual guidance, 19 commanders' conferences, 35 motivation and enlightenment meetings and two sports development activities.

Inspired by the evident trust of the people in the government's sincerity to serve them, the various service commands launched projects in support of the Kilusang Sariling Sikap.

In their camp, the soldiers are examples to the community in terms of self-reliance and self-help aside from their usual civic action programs.

The pilots of the Philippine Air Force became instant idols of typhoon victims of Capiz and Negros Occidental last year when four helicopters and two winged aircraft were placed under the disposal of the Regional Disaster Coordinating Council (RDCC) while distributing relief goods.

CSO: 4200/805

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

COLUMNIST MURDERED--Acting armed forces chief Fidel Ramos ordered an investigation into the killing of the newsman in La Union. The victim was Arturo (Yonzon), a columnist of the weekly newspaper NORTH LUZONIAN COURIER, published in San Fernando, La Union, (Yonzon) was talking last Sunday with a fellow newsman outside a canteen in San Fernando when he was shot dead by an unidentified man. The victim had recently exposed in his column tong [bribe money] collection activities in La Union's capital town. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 18 Apr 85 HK]

VIRATA FAVORS LOCAL POLICE SUPERVISION--Prime Minister Cesar Virata says he is in favor of mayors or governors having control of the local police forces. The issue of police control was in a talk by Metro Manila mayors with mass media members during a recent breakfast conference at the Manila Hotel. The Metro Manila mayors claimed that local executives have limited powers over police forces since they are only given operational supervision and direction over them. At present the Philippine Constabulary has the control of the police forces throughout the country. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 18 Apr 85 HK]

CSO: 4200/805

THAILAND

WRITER DOUBTS LASTING PRC-THAI COMMONALITY OF INTERESTS

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 24-30 Mar 85 pp 23-25

[Dove column by Khaen Sarika: "Be Careful of the Secret Operations Route From Kunming to the Banthat Mountains"]

[Text] Last time, I promised to expose "Mong." But I would like to say that it would be better to "let time expose the dirty facts" (to use a nice phrase). Another thing is that I do not want the editor of CHAT ATHIPATAI to have to apologize to anyone.

But several other newspapers have focused on "Mong" and the "old chief" (the head of the Special Branch Division), that is, Professor Seri and his disciples in labor circles. But I do not want to say any more about this. (I can say that the real "Mong" is not part of this group.)

Looking at the headlines in the newspapers last week, no stories were of greater interest to Thais than those on "Thai soldiers fight Vietnamese invaders," I once said that "if we confronted each other, there would be trouble," and there is now trouble all along the Thai-Cambodian border.

While the bloody battle at Hill 424 was still underway, in Bangkok, Li Xiannian, a major ally from China, arrived at Don Muang Airport. This was a historic visit. Because since China changed from "white" to "red," Li Xiannian is the first head of state of the People's Republic of China to make an official visit to Thailand.

The visit to Thailand by this "big comrade" has relieved people, particularly Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Khieu Samphan and several Thai "warlords." Vietnam has, of course, criticized this.

Other people who are probably displeased by Li Xiannian's visit to Thailand are former members of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] who were once pro-CPC [Communist Party of China]. Many people are referring to them as the "Gang of 4" since they feel that the CPC (in the Teng period) considers the national interests to be more important than communist ideals.

Even though reports put out by government officials state that the pro-Chinese CPT leaders are in no position to oppose the government again, no one can confirm the reliability of these reports.

A news source in the Ubon Ratchathani ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] intelligence section said that a man from Ubon Ratchathani recently returned from Kunming. He was a technical engineer of the CPT. He was in Bangkok preparing to travel to the party's leadership center in the south when he decided to surrender to government officials. He told officials that the CPT had given him money to study in China. He had been there since 1978 and had just returned from there at the end of last year. It took him 4 months to reach Thailand on foot. He is more fortunate than several hundred other Thais who have been left in Kunming. The leadership center in the forest probably needed engineers and so he had a chance to return to his native country.

But the question arises, what route did this young man use in traveling from the Chinese border?

I remember that the year before last, Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut mentioned a new route used by the CPT to contact the CPC after their old route through Laos and Vietnam was cut in 1979. This new route is on Thailand's western border. From the Chinese border, it runs through the base area of the Burmese Communist Party and then runs along the Thai-Burmese border to the Tanaosi Mountains.

But this man returned using a trail running along the Thai-Lao border. From the Chinese-Lao border, he passed through Sayaboury and then crossed into Thailand at Nong Khai. While this route covers a long distance, it should not take 4 months to make the trip. When I expressed my doubts about the truth of this story, the news source quickly pointed out that the reason why it took this man so long was that his guide was a member of the (pro-Chinese) Lao liberation movement and so they had to avoid (pro-Vietnamese) Lao soldiers. Thus, making this trip today is no different from when the CPT sent people across the Mekong River to study in China, which was very risky, during the Indochina War. That clarified things for me.

But let's analyze this for a moment. Even though I risk being criticized for not promoting Thai-Chinese friendship, this will not kill the "bud of friendship" (since Comrade Li and his party will have left Thailand before this issue goes to press). I have good intentions toward the country. I will talk more about that some other time.

First, the discovery of this new secret route to link the CPT and the CPC leads to political questions: "Why has the CPC prolonged the disintegration of the CPT? Or, did the CPC want the CPT to split apart but not disintegrate completely?"

Is there something behind this? This is an important reason why Indonesia refuses to have relations with China. It is suspicious. The "ghosts" of the (pro-Chinese) Indonesian communists still frighten Indonesia's leaders even though the Indonesian Communist Party was smashed and will never recover. This is different from in Thailand where the communist party structure is still intact. This can be compared to the collapse of an old 20-story building. Because the people realized that the old building was going to collapse, they all got out in time. In such a situation, the building can be repaired in a very short time. This is different from when a building collapses and the foundation is dug up.

Second, in the liberation movements in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, has China become involved in the interests of peace and stability in this region? Or has it done so for its own national interests or for communist ideals?

At a time when the Khmer coalition forces are stumbling, almost everyone is looking at China and waiting for the news, "China teaches Vietnam a second lesson." Unfortunately, some Thais view China in the same way they did the United States 10 years ago. Yes, they regard China as a "great friend" who will protect them. But the United States never supported the guerrilla forces that were opposing the governments in this region. For this reason, I cannot remain indifferent to this.

If I am asked my view of Vietnam and the Khmer coalition, I have to say that Vietnam is like a gangster while the Khmer coalition is like an upright person. As for whom I would support, I must say that if I saw that the gangsters were beating the honest people, I would try to "beat" the gangsters.

But the gangsters have never feared the law. It has always been the honest people who have been threatened and beaten. These painful facts have taught the good people to keep quiet and not heed calls for help. Society is deteriorating. Some people live outside the law. What significance do good people have?

The Vietnamese gangsters have never respected the rules of world society. Good "citizens" such as Thailand have to be careful. Relying on the "new local policeman" will not protect us from this gangster. If Cambodia is to gain its freedom and independence, it will have to make such great sacrifices that there will be little left for future generations to admire.

The saying "there is no such thing as a permanent friend or permanent enemy; only interests are permanent" makes me pause and think.

This should serve as a warning to all Thais. Just looking at the example to the east of us should be enough to remind us of this saying.

I would like to ask one final question. Which path is more important--the path from Beijing to Bangkok or the path from Kunming to the Banthat Mountains? Or are there no permanent paths? But whatever path is chosen, just make it profitable.

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CSO: 4207/170

THAILAND

NEED FOR CAMBODIA AS BUFFER, ASEAN INACTION SEEN

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 24-30 Mar 85 pp 39, 40

[Article by Atsacheri: "The Border Situation, Impossible to Advance, Impossible to Retreat"]

[Text] The situation along the Thai-Cambodian border has changed. Vietnam has overrun the bases of the Khmer coalition, of which Prince Sihanouk is the president. The Khmer coalition forces have had to form small guerrilla bands. Vietnam now controls almost all of the area in the zone of influence of the Khmer coalition.

The result is that Thailand and Vietnam are now confronting each other along almost the entire length of the Thai-Cambodian border. The position of the Khmer coalition has worsened.

In Thailand, there are two opposing views on the Cambodian problem. One group feels that Thailand should not get involved in the Cambodian problem and should remain neutral and leave the Cambodians to their fate. They feel that this should be done in order to reduce the conflict between Thailand and Vietnam, which has extended its power all the way to the Cambodian-Thai border, to restore peace in the Thai-Cambodian border area, even if it is only a temporary peace, and to give Thailand a chance to develop its economy and make itself secure, which means strengthening its military so that it can make a stand against Vietnam in the future if it becomes necessary to fight.

I think that this is an outdated view since Thailand has prestige. If Thailand changes its policy whenever the situation changes, it will lose prestige in the United Nations since this is tantamount to rejecting the policy that was implemented and accepted by the United Nations, which is that Vietnam must withdraw from Cambodia. And in particular, Vietnam would become even bolder.

The second group feels that Thailand should wage war outside the country by giving full support to the Khmer coalition. They feel that waging a war outside the country would be more advantageous than waging a war within the country.

I feel that Thailand would be condemned by the United Nations if it did this. Also, this would give Vietnam the political advantage. Something else that is important is that any war, whether outside or within the country, will have a serious effect on the economy, including tourism.

However, the situation has changed and Thailand now has to confront Vietnam directly along the Thai-Cambodian border. The situation is putting pressure on Thailand. But it can neither advance nor retreat. What Thailand must do is keep the border situation from growing worse unnecessarily. These are normal, or common, events for a border that has problems stemming from outside the country. The same is true along the Burmese border. I feel that this is normal.

If this method is used, the country's general situation will remain normal, and we will be able to develop the country and build the nation's economy as usual. We should not change our policy but together with ASEAN, support the Khmer coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk even if most of its forces have dispersed to form guerrilla units.

We must unite with ASEAN to move forward in calling on Thailand's and ASEAN's allies to give more military support to the Khmer coalition government--without Thailand jumping into the war itself! This must be done so that the Khmer coalition government has the strength to resist Vietnam in Cambodia and can again establish secure bases. The purpose of this is to give the United Nations time to solve the Cambodian problem.

I do not think that it will be easy to get Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia. But even if Vietnam succeeds in eliminating the Khmer coalition, it must find an excuse to continue occupying Cambodia. The reason that it has given is that China poses a threat to Cambodia.

Thailand must have a buffer state in Cambodia for the same reasons as Vietnam. That is, Vietnam poses a threat to Thailand. Vietnam has plans to include Thailand in an Indochinese federation. And it plans to annex Thailand's 16 northeastern provinces and make them part of Laos. Thailand has just reasons for wanting a buffer state in Cambodia. It needs a buffer state for its safety. Thus, as long as Vietnam remains in Cambodia, Thailand has the right to support the Khmer coalition government to help it become a stable state in Cambodia.

However, as of now, there has been no response to ASEAN's appeal for military aid for the Khmer coalition government. ASEAN has not taken action to get third countries or its allies to respond to its request. Even ASEAN itself has not taken any action in response to its own request. This is a weakness of ASEAN. ASEAN must arouse itself so that military support, meaning weapons, for the Khmer coalition government becomes a reality. This is the responsibility of Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs. He must act in a more resolute manner.

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CSO: 4207/170

THAILAND

FINANCE, INTERIOR MINISTRIES ON SHARE FUNDS' CRISES

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Report by the Office of Fiscal Policy, Fiscal Policy Division and the Institute of Fiscal Affairs: "Today's Share Fund Crisis: Chamoi, Nokkhaeo and Ekkayut. Progress In Carrying on Activities Based on the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public (Fourth Edition)"]

[Text] This report was prepared by the Office of Fiscal Policy, the Fiscal Policy Division and the Institute of Fiscal Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on 25 March and submitted to all ministers at a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, 26 March. The report summarizes the situation of the three large share funds, that is, the funds of Mrs Chamoi Thipso, Mrs Nokkhaeo Chaiyen and Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut. MATICHON feels that these three share funds are now experiencing problems. Many shareholders are taking action to get their money back, and the government has implemented a policy to have government officials who have purchased shares give factual testimony. The people are interested in this matter and so MATICHON has decided to publish this report.

The ministries of finance and interior would like to summarize past events and report on the progress made in carrying on activities based on the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public. This is a follow-up to the report submitted to the prime minister on 25 February 1985.

1. Past events

1.1. The 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public went into effect on 13 November 1984. It made the ministries of finance and interior responsible for ensuring that the provisions of the regulation are enforced. After this regulation went into effect, the ministries of finance and interior issued several announcements, including appointing officials to carry out activities based on this regulation and stipulating criteria and methods for registering loan contracts or agreements. The officials appointed to carry on activities based on this regulation include officials from the Office of the Under Secretary of State,

Ministry of Finance, the Office of Fiscal Policy, the Revenue Department, the Office of the Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Interior, the Police Department, the Department of Public Prosecutions and the Bank of Thailand.

1.2. These officials have held several meetings, with the under secretary of finance chairing the meetings. The important results of the meetings can be summarized as follows:

1.2.1. As for the duties and powers of the officials based on this regulation, special affairs officials were appointed at both the center and in the provinces. At the center, the person responsible is the under secretary of finance. In the provinces, the provincial governors are responsible.

1.2.2. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for registering loan contracts or agreements that seem improper based on the provisions of the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public. As of 11 February 1985, which was the last day to submit a request to register these contracts or agreements, no one, either at the center or in the provinces, had made a request to register [a contract or agreement].

1.3. The results of the activities carried on by the special affairs officials at the center are as follows:

1.3.1. Since 25 January 1985, the special affairs officials have sent letters to 16 commercial banks asking them to send documents concerning the deposit accounts of Mrs Chamoi Thipso, Mrs Nokkhaeo Chaiyen and the Charter Interaction Company Ltd. The officials also went and checked accounts at the Saphan Mai, Don Muang, branches of Bangkok Bank, the Thai Farmers' Bank and the Thai Military Bank. The examination of these accounts showed that as of 24 January 1985, the three suspects had the following balances in their commercial bank accounts:

(1) Mrs Chamoi Thipso had a total balance of approximately 246.7 million baht.

(2) Mrs Nokkhaeo Chaiyen had a total balance of approximately 525.3 million baht.

(3) The Charter Interaction Company Ltd had a total balance of approximately 43.6 million baht.

1.3.2. Based on the results of the audits as reported in Paragraph 1.3.1., the officials made the following observations:

(1) In the case of Mrs Chamoi, it was found that most of the money received from people was in the hands of certain people involved with Mrs Chamoi. These include Mrs Sombun Prasoetsi, Mr Wirot Suama, Mrs Phuangphet Prasoetsi and Mrs Saowattana Thipso. It was also learned that large sums

of money had been transferred from other banks to the commercial banks in the Saphan Mai, Don Muang, area. In particular, at the end of September 1984, the Saphan Mai branch of the Thai Military Bank had deposits totaling approximately 2.3 billion baht. Between 30 October 1984 and 14 January 1985, depositors withdrew large sums of money. That is, the deposits of people were dispersed. Most of these people were air force personnel. They transferred their money to other banks. By 24 January 1985, [Mrs Chamoi's] balance stood at approximately 246.7 million baht. Officials learned that even after the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public went into effect, money was still being accepted from people. However, the amount had decreased as compared with before. This money represented only a fraction of Mrs Chamoi's total deposits.

(2) In the case of Mrs Nokkhaeo, it was found that, of the money received from people and deposited directly to the accounts of Mrs Nokkhaeo, as of 24 January 1985 there was a balance of approximately 525.3 million baht in the various commercial banks. The deposit and withdrawal of money from these accounts was not as complex as in the case of the accounts of Mrs Chamoi. Thus, the balances shown in the various commercial bank accounts was probably close to the actual amounts. Officials learned that after the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public went into effect, she was still borrowing money from people. But there was a difference in how she and Mrs Chamoi accepted money. That is, definite sums were accepted. At present, officials are still uncertain about how much of this money is principal and how much is interest. Additional documents may be examined later on.

(3) In the case of the Charter Interaction Company, it was found that most of the money obtained from people was deposited in the accounts of Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut. There are also two other accounts involved in this, that is, the accounts of Mr Akradet Anchanbut and of the Charter Interaction Company. As of 24 January 1985, the accounts at the various commercial banks showed a balance of approximately 43.6 million baht. The share deposits were for different amounts. Officials learned that after the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public went into effect, money was still being accepted from people. Other commercial banks were involved, too. The officials will continue to monitor the situation.

1.3.3. During the period 11-14 February 1985, using the powers granted them by Article 7 (4) of the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public, the officials searched the homes and offices of Mrs Chamoi, Mrs Nokkhaeo and Mr Ekkayut. They also searched the homes and offices of those suspected of being involved in the loan activities of these people. The officials found loan documents and checkbooks thought to concern these loan activities.

1.3.4. On 25 January 1985, the officials sent letters asking Mrs Chamoi, Mrs Nokkhaeo and Mr Ekkayut to come talk with them. They also asked these three people to send detailed documents on their business activities to the Central Investigation Bureau. The results were as follows:

(1) In the case of Mrs Chamoi Thipso, on 6 February 1985 Mrs Chamoi came and talked with the officials. Summarizing what was said, Mrs Chamoi invested in an oil venture with the Petroleum and Marine Shurwis Company Ltd. This company registered as a legal entity on 8 April 1983. Its offices are located at 60 Chula Soi 5 (Soi Suan Luang), Banthatthong Road, Bangkok Metropolitan. Mrs Chamoi got others to invest, too. Altogether, they invested 10 million baht. Interest was paid to investors at the rate stipulated by law. Mrs Chamoi paid the interest using rice obtained from the Udorn Rice Company Ltd. After the law was promulgated, many of the investors withdrew the money that they had invested. At present, the amount of money still invested is very small. As for depositing money in the commercial banks, Mrs Chamoi said that she used to have deposit accounts at several commercial banks. But now, she has only about 100,000 baht in an account with the Thai Military Bank. Based on the documents that had been examined, the officials did not believe the above statements made by Mrs Chamoi.

(2) In the case of Mr Ekkayut Anchanbut, on 12 February 1985, Mr Ekkayut came and talked with the officials. Summarizing what was said, Mr Ekkayut just became involved in these activities when he became a member of the board of the Charter Investment Company Ltd, which has its offices on the 10th floor of the Siam Thanakan 2 Building at 133/2 Osoke Road, Bangkok Metropolitan. On 12 June 1984, this company registered to change its name to the Charter Interaction Company Ltd. In the course of his business activities, Mr Ekkayut opened deposit accounts at several commercial banks in both his name and in the name of the company. As for the activities of the company in seeking investment capital prior to September 1984, Mr Ekkayut said that about 100 people invested money, with the investments ranging in size from 50,000 to 10 million baht. Investment contracts were signed. The total amount invested was approximately 100 million baht. The company deposited this money in its current deposit accounts at various commercial banks. In investing money, the investors gave the money to the company, and the company paid interest to the investors from the company's profits. But now, investors have withdrawn all but about 3 million baht of their investment capital.

(3) In the case of Mrs Nokkhaeo Chaiyen, on 22 February 1985 Mrs Nokkhaeo came and talked with the officials. Summarizing what was said, Mrs Nokkhaeo established the Konphet Import-Export Company Ltd on 7 July 1983. Its offices are located at 113 Village 6, Phahoyothin Road, Bangkok Metropolitan. It signed loan contracts with the investors, who each put up at least 10,000 baht. After she learned that the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public had gone into effect, Mrs Nokkhaeo changed her method. Instead of signing loan contracts, she had people sign share contracts. She paid 1 to 7 percent interest per money. The money

she obtained was used to trade in diesel oil, purchase oil tankers, build gasoline stations, purchase land and do construction work on contract. At present, [the company] is building a water tank on Sathupratit Road. They also plan to purchase oil from Saudi Arabia and sell it in Thailand. Before this regulation went into effect, Mrs Nokkaeo used money that she had borrowed to purchase cars. She then resold the cars on installment to people who had loaned her money. After the regulation went into effect, she stopped purchasing cars for resale. She deposited the money received from people at various commercial banks.

1.3.5. As for public relations concerning the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public, at a meeting of the Policy Committee, Police Lt Gen Chamrat Chanthonkhachon, the assistant director-general of the Police Department for suppression, and Mr Phaisankuman Wisai, the deputy governor of the Bank of Thailand, were made spokesmen. The purpose of their activities is to make the people realize the government's great concern about people investing money in activities that pay higher rates of interest than those paid by the financial institutions without knowing what their money is being used for. Video tape programs were prepared and broadcast on all television channels on 13 February 1985 after the 2000 hours news broadcast. Besides these public relations activities, the officials have prepared articles for airing on the radio and short items to warn the people, which will soon be broadcast on all television channels.

2. The Charter Interaction Company Ltd

2.1. The officials obtained enough data from questioning witnesses and examining documents to turn the data over to investigation officials and have them take action against the Charter Interaction Company and the members of this company's board of directors. Based on the statements made by 113 people who loaned money to this company, the officials learned that forty of these loans had been made after the 1984 Regulation on Loans That Defraud the Public went into effect. These forty loans totaled approximately 13.8 million baht. These financial documents have already been turned over to the officials. As the head of the team of officials, based on the 1984 Regulation, on 22 March 1985 the under secretary of finance sent a letter to the director-general of the Police Department to have investigation officials take action against the Charter Interaction Company. If the investigation shows that this company has violated some other law--particularly if it has engaged in financial activities without obtaining permission based on the Finance, Securities and Credit Foncier Act of 1979--or defrauded people based on the Criminal Code, these people will be prosecuted.

2.2. Mrs Chamoi Thipso and Mrs Nokkaeo Chaiyen

The officials did not obtain enough data to turn the matter over to investigation officials and have them take action against these two people. The reason for this is that the officials did not receive good

cooperation from those who had loaned money, most of whom are government officials, state enterprise officials and bank officers. These people were afraid that they would have to pay taxes, that they would be punished for engaging in an illegal activity or that this would draw the attention of their superiors. And what was most important, the people who loaned money were afraid that the share fund would collapse before they could earn enough interest to cover the principal that they had loaned or that they would not be able to withdraw their principal. The officials recommended that the cabinet pass a resolution on making loans to people who are engaged in loan activities that may be in violation of the 1984 Regulation. At present, such activities are not considered to be a violation of Secretariat of the Cabinet Letter NW 12/1955 of 14 January 1955 on prohibiting government officials and officials of government organizations from investing in share funds. The reason that this is not considered to be a violation is that these people did not invest in a share fund but loaned money. The officials feel that if the cabinet passes such a resolution and sends a letter to inform all government sectors, enough government officials and state enterprise officials will cooperate with the officials and provide sufficient evidence to take action against those who violated this regulation.

2.3. Based on the documents and account records examined by the officials, it appears that about 10 other companies are involved in borrowing money from people just like the Charter Interaction company Ltd. The officials are now hurriedly examining documents and have checked some of these companies. A progress report will be submitted in the near future.

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CSO: 4207/177

THAILAND

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON JAPANESE ECONOMIC MEASURES

BK120242 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] A senior Thai official said yesterday that Japan's new market-opening measures benefitted only industrialised nations and urged Tokyo to take concrete action to rectify its trade imbalances with developing countries.

Anucha Chittakanon, an adviser to Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun, said the measures announced by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Tuesday dealt only with manufactured goods of the advanced nations.

"The developing countries are forgotten as usual," Mr Anucha was quoted by the Associated Press as saying.

Mr Anucha is a member of a government-appointed committee to restructure the country's economic and trade relations with Japan in the wake of the large bilateral trade imbalance of recent years.

Mr Anucha called the Japanese measures only "principles and philosophy" and said the world was waiting for Japan "to demonstrate its sincerity with actions."

The Japanese should have focussed on reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers to goods from developing countries, Mr Anucha said. But he added it was a good sign that Japan saw the need to take action and adjust its policies.

Nimit Nontapunthawat, chief economist of the Bangkok Bank, agreed with Mr Anucha's remarks, and said, "Japan has opened its market to the United States, so how can it have room for us?"

Japan reacted only to pressures of the powerful countries, he said, and Thailand has little leverage in negotiating trade problems with Japan.

Thailand has accused Japan of imposing a host of restrictions on imports of Thai goods while the Japanese enjoyed virtually unlimited access to the Thai market. According to the Department of Business Economics, Thailand suffered a 43.5 billion baht deficit in trade with Japan last year.

THAILAND

NATIONAL SECURITY CHIEF ON 'ASYLUM SEEKERS'

BK160125 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Thailand is facing increasing problems with "illegal immigrants" from Iran, Afghanistan and Eastern Europe, who enter the country and seek refugee status, National Security Council Chief Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Speaking at Don Muang Airport on his return from a United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) meeting in Geneva, Sqn-Ldr Prasong said the meeting had agreed to start serious screening procedures on non-refugee asylum seekers from these countries. A new meeting will be held in October to discuss the measures in detail.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong said there are thousands of these immigrants--mostly from war-torn Iran and Afghanistan, who take advantage of lenient regulations which give them 15 days in Thailand without requiring a visa and then either overstay or apply for refugee status with the UNHCR.

He said the UNHCR's Bangkok office now has applications from 227 non-refugee asylum seekers.

The National Security Council Secretary-General said he has told the UNHCR that it should not accept these people as applicants for refugee status without informing the government and first screening them.

He said that he will propose that airlines, bringing in illegal immigrants, be held responsible for taking them back.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong disclosed that the government would also issue new visa regulations in the future, that would establish "preferential" conditions for countries with tourism interests here. He said that a list of 55 countries have been drawn up whose citizens would be eligible for 15-day visa-free stays.

Regarding Kampuchean refugees Sqn-Ldr Prasong said there are currently about 240,000 Kampucheans along the border under the responsibility of the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO).

He said that by the end of next month all of them are expected to be able to return to Kampuchea.

THAILAND

ATHIT THANKS SUPPORTERS, CALLS FOR UNITY

BK170915 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek this morning urged the armed forces, police and the public to work together for peace and stability in the country.

Gen Athit's statement was delivered to about 200 high-ranking military and police officers who came to congratulate him after the Cabinet yesterday approved the extension of his military service for another year.

The general thanked his superiors for confiding in him and praised his subordinates for their support.

He said the country is facing several problems and public co-operation and self-sacrifice are needed to protect national security.

"Not only military men, but also police and civilians must join hands to work for the well-being of our country," said Gen Athit.

The congratulation ceremony was held at the Chulachomklao Military Academy at 8:30 a.m. and attended by Supreme Command Chief-of-Staff Gen Pathom Soemsin, Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan, Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Nippon Sirithon, Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Praphan Tupathemi and Police Chief Gen Narong Mahanon.

The senior officers praised Gen Athit for his good friendship and outstanding services to the country.

CSO: 4200/811

THAILAND

SIAM RAT WELCOMES EXTENSION OF ATHIT'S TERM

BK171230 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 17 Apr 85 p 3

[Editorial: "The Opportunity and Importance of the Supreme Commander"]

[Text] The government spokesman reported on yesterday's Cabinet meeting and confirmed that the term of General Athit Kamlang-ek as supreme commander and army commander in chief had been extended for another year.

The Cabinet decision was adopted following the report by the Defense Ministry that Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek (born on 31 August 1925 and to reach mandatory retirement on 1 October 1985) is very much needed to continue in official service for the sake of national security and that Gen Athit is still in good health and can continue carrying out his duty well. This, it says, is in conformity with Article 19 of the 1951 Pension Act, amended in 1980.

It has been widely speculated and rumored that Gen Athit would get the extension for several reasons. The official confirmation therefore did not come as a surprise. We would like to congratulate our armed forces that it will continue to have a capable man as its leader for another year.

The question of principle and personality always runs in conflict in our country. Since the switch to constitutional monarchy on 24 June 1932, the military remains the mainstay in safeguarding national stability, and the extension allowing Gen Athit to continue in the top post of the Thai armed forces for another year is therefore significant to national politics. It is thus believed that the supreme commander will continue to play the role of providing smooth support for the government of General Prem Tinsulanon, as he has done ever since he assumed the top position of the Thai military.

As the question of national security is still a priority for all of us, we should now refrain from making untoward speculations and spreading any rumors whatsoever. The government, on its part, should be able to make full efforts in administering state affairs and overcoming numerous problems, especially the problem of economic welfare for the people, as it can now face the political future with assurance.

CSO: 4207/182

3 May 1985

THAILAND

NEW SENATORS APPOINTED, EFFECTIVE 22 APRIL

BK180249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] The following is the list of 76 new senators whose appointments have been bestowed by His Majesty the King and will take effect on 22 April.

The appointments were countersigned by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon last Monday. Names with an asterisk are reappointments, numbering a total of 23.

Of these appointments, 75 are to replace those who have served in the Senate for six years. Only one person was appointed to fill a vacant seat.

Those reappointed to the Senate include such well-known figures as Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, First Army Region Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Air Force Commander-in-Chief Praphan Thupatemi and Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot.

New faces are not very new to the public eye. Among them are adviser to Prime Minister Wiraphong Ramangkorn, Assistant Army Chief of Staff Lt-Genl Wanchai Ruangtrakul, Second Division Commander Maj-Gen San Siphen and Permanent Secretary for Defence Chamnan Ninwiset.

Interesting though is the presence of nine division commanders who belong to the Chulachomklao Class 5 Group in the list. They have control over the most powerful military units all over the country. Their support is therefore significant in ensuring political stability for the Prem Government.

They include Second Division Commander Maj-Gen San Siphen, Ninth Division Commander Maj-Gen Choetchai Thirattanon, Third Division Commander Maj-Gen. Somphon Toemthongchai, Sixth Division Commander Maj-Gen Bunthaen Nianchaloei, First Special Warfare Division Commander Maj-Gen Wimon Wongwanit, Second Special Warfare Division Commander Maj-Gen Khachon Ramanwong, Artillery Division Commander Maj-Gen Phuchong Ninkham, Anti-Aircraft Artillery Division Commander Maj-Gen Wirot Saengsanit and Second Cavalry Division Commander Maj-Gen Ariya Ukotkit.

The new senators are:

1. Sanong Tuchinda
2. Vice Admiral Komut Kamonnawin

3. Kramon Thongthammachat*
4. Kamchon Sathirakun
5. Lt-Gen Kamhaeng Chantharawirat
6. Maj-Gen Khachon Ramanwong
7. Lt-Gen Charuai Wongsayan
8. Lt-Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut*
9. Maj-Gen Chap Iamsiri
10. Admiral Chinda Chaiudom*
11. ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Chamlong Punnakitti
12. Gen Chaweng Yangcharoen
13. Maj-Gen Choetchai Thirattthanont
14. Gen Chamnan Ninwiset
15. AM [Air Marshal] Chamnan Phattharayothin
16. Lt-Gen Thiap Kromsuriyasak*
17. Thian Charoenwatthana
18. Khunying Nanthaka Supraphatanan
19. Bangon Imocha
20. Lt-Gen Bandit Amatayakun
21. Maj-Gen Bunthaen Nianchaloei
22. Gen Bunrit Thanthranon*
23. AM Pradap Pholachat
24. ACM Prachak Sutthimai*
24. AM Prathip Koetnawi
26. Admiral Prathoeng Wongchan
27. ACM Praphan Thupatemi*
28. Praphat Chakkaphak
29. Admiral Prasop Utnun*
30. Vice Admiral Prasoet Noikhamsiri
31. AVM [Air Vice Marshal] Pricha Nonsi
32. AM Pruangwit Hongsanant*
33. ACM Phayom Yensutchai*
34. Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit*
35. Pichai Watsanasong
36. Lt-Gen Phisit Hemabut
37. Maj-Gen Phuchong Ninkham
38. ACM Rawat Wariyaphong
39. Gen Lak Salikhup*
40. AM Woranat Aphichari
41. Lt-Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun
42. Wichit na Ranong
43. Maj-Gen Wichit Sukmak
44. Vice Admiral Winai Chaiphoem
45. Maj-Gen Wimon Wongwanict*
46. Maj-Gen Wirot Saengsanit
47. Wiraphong Ramangkun
48. Maj-Gen San Sriphen
49. Vice Admiral Siri Sirirangsi
50. Vice Admiral Siri Sawettarak
51. Flt-Lt Suli Mahasanthana*
52. Lt-Col Sumphon Bunyakhup)
53. Maj-Gen Somphon Toemthongchai
54. Rear Admiral Somphot Khamasunthon
55. Gen Somsak Panchamanon*
56. Maj-Gen Sathon Suwannapha
57. Sanon Saisawang*
58. Gen Saiyut Koetphon*
59. Gen Sitthi Chirarot*
60. Pol Lt-Gen Suthat Sukhumwat
61. Admiral Supha Khotchasani
62. Lt-Gen Suraphon Bankitsophon
63. Maj-Genl Sudsai Hatsadin*
64. Maj-Gen Suwit Chanthapradit
65. Pol Lt-Gen Sane Sitthiphan
66. Sorat Sucharitkun
67. Gen Ongat Supphamat
68. Amon Chantharasombun*
69. Amon Nonthasut
70. Lt-Gen Akkharaphon Somrup
71. Akom Makaranon
72. Gen Athit Kamlang-ek*
73. Anat Aphaphirom*
74. Maj-Gen Ariya Okotkit
75. Asa Meksawan
76. Ekkaphot Wanit

CSO: 4200/811

THAILAND

PREM 'UNEASY' AT LOW TURNOUT OF MINISTERS

BK170917 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 17 Apr 85 p 32

[Text] One day after the Cabinet granted tacit approval of the controversial extension of Army Chief Gen Athit Kamlangek's term, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon appeared uneasy as only five of his 44 ministers attended a major counter-insurgency meeting.

The day-long event, a bi-annual affair organised by the Internal Security Operations Command, normally draws most Cabinet ministers along with senior military, police and civilian officers involved in counter-insurgency operations.

But Gen Prem, who in his capacity as defence minister, ordered the extension of Gen Athit's term as Army chief and supreme commander, found only five cabinet ministers in the 800-strong crowd that gathered at the auditorium of the Chulalongkorn Military Academy.

WORLD reporters at the scene said the prime minister arrived shortly before the meeting at 8:30 a.m. and was visibly disappointed with the low turn-out of his ministers.

He reportedly asked an official to check how many were there and the official came up with the figure of only five.

Among them were Deputy Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kanarat and Deputy Prime Minister Adam Sonthi Bunyachai.

From Parliament, only one member of the Parliamentary Committee on Defence Affairs, Lt Col Sanan Khachonprasat, was there, the prime minister was told.

Despite the absence of ministers and other concerned officials, Gen Prem said no word against them in public.

Army Secretary Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut commented, "It seems to me that they (the absent ministers and others) don't care much about this meeting."

The meeting this morning reviewed counter-insurgency operations during the first six months of this fiscal year from last October until March.

The meeting is to discuss the success of operations under the Prime Minister's Order 66/23.

At the conclusion, the prime minister is to state government policy on the subject and give guidelines for future action.

CSO: 4200/811

3 May 1985

THAILAND

MILITARY, PUBLIC REACTION TO CAMBODIA WAR

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 20-27 Mar 85 pp 14-18

[Article: "Analysis of the Indochinese Combat Front: Operations"]

[Excerpts] When I was 10 years old, I had a chance to go to Surin Province with my father. Because certain people were fated to gain political power at that time, our family had to move from Bangkok since there were so "many" of us. But later on I learned that my father had participated in the rebellion of 7 October 1948.

While living in Surin, we traveled to Cambodia to an area that was the base of the Free Khmers. And now, that area is the base of the Khmer forces under the command of Prince Sihanouk.

The Tatum battlefield is now quiet since that is a secure area. It is well suited to serving as a base. It can serve either as a forward or rear combat headquarters. This is a forest area with streams to support life. And there are large boulders that can provide cover for small forces.

Perhaps because I have ties to this area and because I have a friend who is an MP from Surin Province, the attacks on Sihanouk's bases and Vietnam's incursions into Thailand have an important effect on these notes and my analysis of the situation. Based on what has happened, I do not think that Surin will be the only province affected by the coming war. This is based on my personal feelings and on an analysis of the fighting in recent years. There is no chance that Vietnam will withdraw since it has managed to expand its territory by propping up the puppet government. And Vietnam has combat allies from Laos who can control the entire border from the upper to the lower northeast. Thus, from Vietnam's standpoint, this is a good opportunity to gain control of almost the entire northeast.

The foreigners with the best knowledge of the strategy, terrain and weaknesses of this battlefield are not the Americans, as is commonly thought. The Americans were in the northeast for only a short time in order to fight the Vietnamese. But Vietnamese soldiers have a clear view of the northeast.

The sabotage against the air bases at Udorn Thani and Ubon Ratchathani show that Vietnam has a clear picture of much of the area of several northeastern provinces. This is without mentioning the 100,000 Vietnamese who live in the northeast. By the author.

The Indochinese Combat Front

Cambodia is located at 10 to 14.30 degrees latitude north and 102 to 108 degrees longitude. Its shape is that of a pentagon. The center of the country is in Kompong Thom Province. It has an area of 181,000 square km.

Before the outbreak of the First Indochina War, the population was approximately 7 million. At that time, at least 500,000 Vietnamese and 300,000 Chinese lived there.

In times of peace, approximately 80 percent of the population earns a living from agriculture. Before the war, Cambodia produced at least 3 million tons of rice a year. The largest production area was Battambang Province. The largest food source in Asia was the Tonle Sap, where fishing was the primary occupation of a large number of people. It was the Chinese and Vietnamese who engaged in fishing.

Now, this land has been plunged into war between traitor and national liberator. Just as in the past, the country is still of strategic importance in this region.

"Cambodia lies between two larger countries, that is, Vietnam and Thailand. These two larger countries differ culturally. Their civilizations are completely different. The southern part of Thailand extends to the Andaman Sea. Even though the southern part of Thailand borders Malaysia, the Gulf of Thailand is a strategic point. That is, the Gulf of Thailand is linked to the Indian Ocean. For example, the Kra Isthmus is very important," explained a geopolitical expert. He said that on the trade and political fronts, Thailand is in a strategic position, particularly concerning air and sea routes.

Thailand has been involved with the Cambodian problem for a long time. This problem did not arise just recently. But the most obvious problem at present is the presence of foreign troops. For example, Vietnam is exerting great pressure on Thailand. It is trying to eliminate all other forces from the territory that it has occupied. This includes the Khmer coalition forces and the forces that have been given the "task" of defending the Thai border and carrying on logistics [operations] in Cambodia. Vietnam must destroy all these forces.

"Vietnam has to exert pressure because it knows that the war in this area will continue. Even though those opposing Vietnam have suffered a defeat, they can still fight another day. This risk taken by Vietnam

is just one method of fighting. The diplomatic struggle goes hand in hand with this," said a news source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when discussing what has changed since last year when Vietnam acted very cautiously.

Who Has Taken the Risk, Thailand or Vietnam?

It is thought that in the present situation, both Thailand and Vietnam are taking a risk. But if the fighting is prolonged, "Thailand definitely has the advantage." This is a response given amidst reports that if we have to confront them, Thailand is prepared to fight aggressively. That is, Thailand is ready to do more than just defend the border. Citing world opinion, the public opinion of groups such as the Cambodian refugees and the U.N. resolution, it is prepared to send a large military force into Cambodia.

"In one period, that is, when Prachak was the commander, it was clear that we could go in easily. But the situation has changed. I think Vietnam has made a great mistake by sending in troops to fight a conventional war. The Khmer Rouge is fighting an unconventional war. Vietnam has done this even though it knows that fighting against a guerrilla force is a terrible matter," said an officer who is responsible for one section of the border.

It may be remembered that war is a continuation of politics. This military problem stems from an inability to reach a political agreement. But looking at things from Vietnam's perspective, letting the Kampuchean problem alone for a period may be good. The production forces in Cambodia can produce quite a lot to supply the military. But Vietnam is impatient and may make a mistake.

Vietnam has analyzed the fighting in this region and feels that China and the United States are cooperating with each other and that they have persuaded ASEAN to support the Khmer Rouge. This is only natural since the interests of all those who are opposing Vietnam are in harmony. That is, the United States opposes the Soviet Union and China opposes Vietnam and is trying to destroy Vietnam.

As for Thailand, Vietnam feels that it is trying to grab Cambodia or at least use Cambodia as a buffer so that the pro-Thai and pro-Chinese Khmer groups can harass Vietnam. This is Vietnam's analysis of the war.

Since it thinks like this, Vietnam, with the help of the Soviet Union, has occupied Cambodia and set up a puppet government. At the same time, because Vietnam is being supported by the Soviet Union, this has kept the United States involved in this region. It is felt that along the northern combat front where China is preparing to invade, China has enough forces to wage a campaign that could last weeks. Vietnam has experience with this from the first "lesson" taught by China.

But is it necessary for Thailand to get involved in these problems? From a military standpoint, it is only natural that no one wants stronger foreign forces positioned near the Thai border. However, the Cambodian problem is part of the military problem. At present, many military officers feel that we can fight Vietnam in Cambodia if that is necessary since Thailand has U.N. allies and a government that is recognized as an ally by the United Nations. Also, Vietnam's military morale is declining and it has logistics problems. This means that to carry on a war, they have to spend more money than normal.

Thus, if Vietnam continues to provoke Thailand by launching incursions into Thailand, Thailand may decide to send troops into Cambodia in order to suppress the enemy and teach them a lesson.

However, starting a war is risky since Thailand lacks experience in formulating plans for a war economy. This should be considered. And if Thailand sends in forces to help the Khmer Rouge or Sihanouk's faction, it may find itself in the same predicament as Vietnam. That is, once it sends in forces, it may prove difficult to withdraw them.

In this situation, if Thailand takes such a risk, that cannot benefit Thailand since this will cost a lot in terms of money and men.

This poses no risk for Vietnam. It knows that if Thailand decides to go to war against Vietnam in Cambodia, Thailand will be at a great disadvantage. That is, Vietnam is ready to launch a "people's" war in Thailand. It is prepared to do this in both the provinces and in Bangkok. If it did this, China would take action to help Thailand as an ally. But Vietnamese leaders do not think that Thailand trusts China, just as Vietnam did not trust China.

Thus, if Thailand risks going to war without considering things carefully, it may suffer a fate even worse than that of Vietnam today.

The Present Situation

The fact that Thailand has had to fight fierce battles in Sangkha District and in the Bua Chet area in Surin Province is a sign that Vietnam is ready to send large forces into Thailand at any moment.

The villagers in Surin Province feel that since Vietnam has eliminated Sihanouk's forces, it has actually moved into the Thai border area in force. The artillery that Vietnam moved up to engage the Thai troops is in Thai territory.

The Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement condemning Vietnam. The statement said that Vietnamese troops have penetrated at least 20 km into Thailand, which is the deepest border incursion ever.

"The Vietnamese artillery is very accurate," said a villager to SU ANAKHOT. He added that Vietnamese intelligence gathering is superior to that of Thailand. Vietnam makes use of combat intelligence and not just area intelligence. Besides this, Vietnam gathers intelligence in a systematic way.

Thailand obtains intelligence from several sources. One source that can be revealed is satellite intelligence. Satellites have pinpointed Vietnamese troops positions quite accurately.

In Surin Province, two or three companies of Vietnamese infantrymen are positioned right on the Thai border. At present, Thailand has positioned forces in Sisaket, Ubon Ratchathani and Buriram provinces to defend against further incursions.

At the same time, Thailand has begun showing signs that it will conduct "offensive operations." The army has warned Vietnam, saying that "Thailand will not remain on the defensive but will go on the offensive if there are indications that [Vietnam] intends to launch further incursions."

This has led some people to think that Thailand and Vietnam want to smash each other in Cambodia. When Chinese leaders visited Thailand, they clearly indicated that China is ready to attack Vietnam again if Vietnam tries to invade Thailand in force.

The Shadow of War and a Way Out

The number of options open to Thailand is declining and a direct confrontation with Vietnam is becoming more and more likely. This is true even though some groups oppose this and even though certain "senior" officers in the army are against this. The Thai people are totally unprepared for this since the economic problems are a much larger issue.

Another thing is that going to war is not a simple matter. Because once a country goes to war, a whole host of problems will arise.

Furthermore, the economic situation of those groups that support Thailand does not benefit Thailand very much. Some countries are allies of Thailand because of the profits that can be made. For example, some of the ASEAN countries that secretly want the war to continue are selling weapons and war materials and reaping huge profits.

Another problem is that while Thailand is receiving support from two great powers--it isn't necessary to name them since everyone knows to which countries I am referring--the fact is that no one knows whether those responsible for coordinating the aid are doing things properly or not. There have been rumors that some people have become very wealthy from embezzling funds and selling weapons. This is very worrisome.

As long as there is corruption, particularly in the military, war will just be a tool to enable certain generals to make money. At the same time, the country will suffer greatly because of having to bear the great economic burden.

In conclusion, there is absolutely no reason to go to war. Reason should prevail. Other forms of activities provide a better way out.

11943

CSO: 4207/171

THAILAND

9 INSURGENT CAMPS CAPTURED NEAR MALAYSIAN BORDER

BK130130 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Apr 85 p 3

[Text] Security forces captured nine insurgent camps equipped with underground tunnels and killed 14 Malaysian communists in a sweep of the dense jungles along the Thai-Malaysia border, a senior Thai army official said yesterday.

Lt Col Bandit Konkasem, calling the operation which began during February "a great success," said security forces seized weapons, hundreds of huts and other facilities used by the members of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia.

The operation, still under way, involved police and civilians as well as military forces, he said.

Codenamed "Operation Taksin," it took place in the dense jungle of the Betong Salient.

The Thai forces seized about 440 huts and weapons and found tunnels, booby traps, farming tracts and other facilities in the nine camps used as base areas and for training, said Col Bandit, head of the intelligence in the unit that carried out the raids.

One of the biggest of the camps had been in existence for more than 20 years.

Col Bandit said the camp, found in the northwest part of the Betong Salient only about half a kilometre from the border, had about 120 huts and could accommodate several hundred communist rebels. It was well equipped with facilities including a fish pond, basketball court, a tunnel, conference rooms, sentry posts and television sets.

The camp was near the former headquarters of Chin Peng, secretary general of the Communist Party of Malaya. In 1975, the leader abandoned the Betong area when forced out by joint Thai-Malaysian security force operations.

Col Bandit, who was speaking to reporters who toured the Betong Salient yesterday, said the drive led to exchanges of fire with rebels, who were forced to flee further into Thailand.

CSO: 4200/811

THAILAND

VOFA RIDICULES SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL CLAIM

BK111410 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Article: "The Vietnamese Style of Troop Withdrawal"]

[Text] The Vietnamese Government announced in Hanoi at the end of March that Vietnam would withdraw part of its troops from Cambodia in April until May. Then it also had the Heng Samrin puppet regime announce the partial troop pullout. Those people who have followed the news on Cambodia closely will probably remember that this is not the first announcement of a troop withdrawal which the Vietnamese leaders and its servile followers have claimed they have implemented. But when looking into the real situation in the past 6 years, the Vietnamese forces in Cambodia have not been reduced. Therefore, it is doubtful whether the Vietnamese leaders have deceived the world public and the Vietnamese people for political interests.

In the troop withdrawal announcement, the Vietnamese Government cited the 1983 joint communique of the Lao, Cambodian, and Vietnamese leaders on the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, in which the word "volunteer" was used instead of "troop." The announced troop withdrawal consists of one infantry division and four technical brigades. Three infantry brigades will be pulled out from Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kandal Provinces. The Vietnamese administration said that the troop withdrawal had been made due to the improved status of the revolution in Cambodia during the past 6 years, especially the great victory in the last dry season.

The first observation which can be seen obviously is that the above provinces--Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kandal--are in southeast Cambodia adjacent to south Vietnam. Why have these troops participated in the offensive on Cambodian resistance forces fighting against the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia along the Thai-Cambodian border, which is far away from the three provinces? One answer is that these troops had [words missing] Thai-Cambodian border and were transferred to rest in these three provinces, waiting to be repatriated to Vietnam, and new troops will be brought in for replacement. If this answer is not true, then why is it necessary to have those infantry forces in these three southeastern provinces for 6 years? Does the Heng Samrin regime lack the ability to administer and control these three provinces? It has to ask its big brother, Vietnam, to send troops to help suppress its people. If this is true it can be concluded that the Heng Samrin regime is not welcome by Cambodian people in these three provinces.

Last year, Vietnam also launched a propaganda campaign on a troop withdrawal like this, and invited foreign journalists to witness the partial troop pullout. But, it is strange that the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia does not reduce. The reason is that Vietnam has secretly sent troops into Cambodia without informing the journalists. Although such action violates Cambodian sovereignty, a leader such as Heng Samrin is merely a service follower and puppet of Vietnam. He has to accept his status as well. And although he has patriotic sentiment and does not agree with this, he does not dare voice opposition because he knows well that his survival is backed up by Vietnamese forces. So if Vietnam withdraws its troops and does not send other troops to replace them, it is tantamount to reducing the power and influence of Heng Samrin in Cambodia.

Another noteworthy point is that in each announcement on a troop withdrawal, which in fact is a troop rotation, Vietnam says that Cambodia has become stronger and could control the country by itself. This can be seen by last year's troop withdrawal, which was witnessed by a large number of journalists. If it is true, the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia should be reduced. And why did Vietnam have to launch a fierce offensive against Cambodian resistance forces during the last dry season? The offensive shows that the previous Vietnamese announcements are not true. The resistance groups are still fighting against Cambodian aggressors effectively. Therefore, Vietnam has to launch offensives. The result is that the Vietnamese suppression has employed a large number of personnel and weapons. If the troop withdrawal is implemented as claimed, how can such suppression be launched? Which reports on Vietnam can be trusted? One possibility is that Vietnam sent new replacement troops at the end of the last dry season and began to attack resistance forces during this dry season. When these troops suffered injuries from the operations, the Vietnamese leaders transferred them to rest in the southeastern provinces of Cambodia, waiting to be repatriated to Vietnam for propaganda and then sending new troops to support the puppet Heng Samrin regime and its occupation of Cambodia.

One question might be raised--why has Vietnam announced a withdrawal of its troops? It is easy to answer this question--because Vietnam wants to lie to the world by using the troop rotation for propaganda. Since it is near the time that Vietnam will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its unification, the troop withdrawal is a propaganda scheme to show that Vietnam is able to unify the country and is helping the PRK administer its own country so Vietnam can withdraw its troops--which is contrary to fact. Vietnam could gain political benefit from this propaganda campaign if the public does not know that the Vietnamese leaders are lying and are taking advantage of the propaganda.

CSO: 4207/182

3 May 1985

THAILAND

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL PLANS

BK160118 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Apr 85 p 5

[Excerpts] A Thai Foreign Ministry official last night dismissed Vietnam's plan to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, describing it as "an old tactic."

The official said Vietnam has always announced a plan to pull out its troops whenever the United Nations General Assembly draws near. But the number of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea has never been reduced over the years.

He said the plan was actually a relocation and rotation of Vietnamese troops fighting in Kampuchea.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman also described as "blackmail" a warning from Thach that time was running out for a negotiated settlement on Kampuchea.

Commenting on Thach's statement that time was running out, the spokesman said: "It is almost like blackmail. They are quite desperate and are trying all things to get ASEAN to accept their terms."

CSO: 4200/811

3 May 1985

THAILAND

ARMY CLAIMS SUCCESS IN OPERATIONS AGAINST CPM

BK180255 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] Betong, Yala--The Fourth Army Region has claimed success for a series of military operations against remaining strongholds of the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) on the Thai border.

Informed army sources said some of the camps seized by Thai security forces were as old as 20 years.

They said each of the camps overrun in the operations that began in February was capable of accommodating up to 200 people.

The operations, with limited coordination from Malaysian authorities, had succeeded in weakening the strength of the CPM guerrillas. The sources estimated that there are now only about 1,460-1,630 CPM insurgents still active on the Thai border.

The CPM guerrillas, they said, can be broken down into 200-620 in the so-called Regiment Two or Marxist-Leninist group, 340-400 in Regiment 10, 280-300 in "Special Combined Regiment" and 80-100 in Regiment Eight.

Col Banchon Chawansin, deputy chief of the civilian affairs of the Fourth Army Region, said the army was able to shift its attention to the CPM guerrillas because of its success in dealing with the Thai communist insurgents and the Muslim terrorists in the south.

He said the CPM guerrillas tended to avoid direct confrontation with Thai soldiers in the operations. "They would desert their camps after brief fighting," he said.

The Fourth Army Region is continuing to suppress the CPM guerrillas in the current operation known as Taksin 8504 which is aimed at the eastern part of Betong District.

CSO: 4200/811

THAILAND

BRIEFS

4,000 MOVED IN EVACUATION EXERCISE--Nong Khai--About 4,000 Tha Bo District villagers took part in an evacuation exercise yesterday which was prompted by concern that incidents could occur along the Mekong River, which marks the border between Thailand and Laos. The exercise was arranged after provincial authorities learned that Laos had recently redeployed troops on islands in the Mekong, said Deputy Governor Prida Nisaicharoen. The exercise began at 7 a.m. when gunfire alerted villagers to be ready to be evacuated by pick-up trucks to sites five and 10 kilometres from the river. The villagers were returned to their homes just before noon. Similar exercises are planned for Muang, Sangkhom, Si Chiang Mai, Bung Kan, and Phon Phisai Districts and Amphoe Pak Khat. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Apr 85 p 2 BK]

2 INJURED IN ATTACK--Yala--Two soldiers and a ranger were seriously injured yesterday when communist insurgents attacked security forces at a captured communist stronghold in Than To District. A sergeant and a private were reportedly wounded during the first assault in the morning by 60 insurgents, who retreated after 30 minutes of fighting. In the afternoon, a ranger lost his arms and legs when he stepped on a landmine while intercepting five insurgents who were trying to sneak into the camp. The Combined Civilian-Police-Military Force 43 later sent six war dogs to help track down the insurgents who were believed to be hiding around the base, which the government troops captured on 3 April. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Apr 85 p 3 BK]

BANGKOK ENVOY ATTENDS PLANT OPENING--Bangkok, 19 Apr (KYODO)--Thailand's first plant for separating natural gas into liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and other products started operation Thursday following ceremonies attended by King Phumipho Adunyadet and Queen Sirikit. The plant, completed with Japanese loans at the port city of Rayong, 130 kilometers southeast of Bangkok, can produce 460,000 tons of LPG daily, enough to meet the country's domestic consumption. The natural gas comes from the Gulf of Siam. The plant is scheduled for expansion in the future. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Masatada Tachibana were also present at the ceremonies. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0022 GMT 19 Apr 85 OW]

AVIATION AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Thailand and Finland have entered into their first permanent air agreement, allowing the national flag carriers of both countries to operate one direct flight a week between Helsinki and Bangkok. The agreement was signed last week, during a visit to Finland of a Thai

aviation team led by Permanent Secretary of Communications M. L. Choengchan Kamphu. Under the agreement, the Finnish national carrier--Finnair--will be allowed one direct flight a week using DC-10 planes to Thailand. Meanwhile, Thai authorities said the Thai Airways International has yet to consider a planned flight to Helsinki, but they noted that a direct flight to the new destination could be another potential market for the Thai national airline. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

JAPANESE GRANTS--Japan has granted 793 million yen, about 80 million baht, in aid to Thailand for the development of vocational training rural electrification. Two notes on the Japanese grants were exchanged on 11 April by the director general of the Technical and Economic Cooperation Department and the Japanese ambassador to Thailand. A 310-million yen grant will be used to extend the activities of the vocational training and development center and for Thai people who live along the Thai-Cambodian border and have been affected by the influx of the Cambodian refugees. The other grant, worth 438 million yen, will be used for the electrification of remote areas. [figures as heard] [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 12 Apr 85 BK]

PERSONS ARRESTED ABROAD REPATRIATED--A total of 816 fishermen arrested and detained for intruding into foreign waters were released last year, the Foreign Ministry reported. The ministry also helped bring back 375 Thais who faced difficulties in foreign countries, including workers in the Middle East. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 13 Apr 85 p 3 BK]

PETROLEUM OUTPUT IN 1984--According to a Mineral Resources Department report, the private sector produced petroleum products worth 10,224,000,000 baht from 3 onshore and offshore sites in 1984. The government collected about 1,278,000,000 baht in royalties. The three petroleum production sites are the Erawan and Banphot fields in the Gulf of Thailand under concession to Union Oil of Thailand and the Sirikit onshore field in Kamphaeng Phet Province under concession to Thai Shell Operation and Production Company. The produced about 85,505,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, 3 million barrels of liquefied natural gas and 5.1 million barrels of crude oil. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 7 Apr 85 BK]

CSO: 4207/182

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

KAMPUCHEA CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING OF SOLIDARITY

BK130746 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1109 GMT 12 Apr 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Apr (SPK)--In its editorial on the Khmer New Year "Chaul Chhnam Thmey" to fall on Saturday, the weekly KAMPUCHEA says that the Kampuchean people are seeing "This Year of the Ox" in with pride and optimism generated by their wonderful achievements in all fields. Particularly their recent victories over the enemy at the border with Thailand.

The editorial notes that for the seventh time the Kampuchean people will celebrate the traditional new year as true master of the country with firm confidence in the new regime and high revolutionary vigilance. "But no joy can make us forget the dark period of three years, eight months and twenty days we lived under the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of the expansionists in Beijing," the editorial says.

"Let none of us ever forget," the editorial continues, "that the freedom of our country and the happiness of each of us have been paid for by the great sacrifices made by many genuine Khmer patriots and by the internationalist-minded volunteers of the Vietnam People's Army, sacrifices which are of very great value to the independence, freedom and peace of our country, to the happiness of this generation and of others to come."

The editorial urges the people to turn their thoughts, on this occasion of general rejoicing, to the Kampuchean and Vietnamese combatants who, shoulder to shoulder, are defending Kampuchea's independence at the front lines. It calls for greater preparedness, quoting President Heng Samrin as saying that although the revolution is in full development, the struggle remains fierce.

"In the new year," the editorial says, "we will continue to hold aloft the banners of genuine patriotism and socialist internationalism, invigorate the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant revolutionary alliance, and strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries and all forces of progress in the world in our endeavour for the prosperity of our beloved Angkor land and for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world."

CSO: 4200/815

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

SOLIDARITY GROUP FROM HUNGARY--Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK)--A delegation of the Hungarian Committee for Solidarity led by Dr Livia Deak, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and vice president, arrived here today for an official visit to Kampuchea. The delegation was greeted on its arrival by Men Sam-an, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee; Khieu Kanharith, president of the Kampuchean Committee for Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity, and other Kampuchean officials. Hungarian Ambassador Lajos Karsai was also on hand. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1135 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

DELEGATIONS FROM LAOS, VIETNAM--Phnom Penh, 11 Apr (SPK)--Vientiane, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City delegations arrived here today for an official visit to Kampuchea and attending celebrations of "Chol Chhnam Thmei" (Kampuchea's traditional new year festival). The Vientiane delegation was headed by Kham Bousounxay, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and mayor of Vientiane. The Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City delegations were respectively led by Tran Tan, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; and Phan Minh Tanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Party Committee. They were welcomed on their arrival by Keo Chanda, secretary of the Phnom Penh PRPK Committee and mayor; Khim Pon, deputy minister of interior; and other Kampuchean officials. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Lao Ambassador Thongpen Souklaseng were also present on the occasion. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1137 GMT 11 Apr 85 BK]

FISHING ACTIVITIES--Phnom Penh, 7 Apr (SPK)--Since the beginning of the fishing season, over 32,600 metric tons of fresh-water fish have been caught. Outstanding are the following localities: Phnom Penh with more than 6,100 metric tons; Kandal Province with more than 9,200 metric tons; Kompong Cham with more than 4,000 metric tons; Kompong Chhnang and Siem Reap with 3,000 metric tons each; and Battambang and Prey Veng with more than 2,000 metric tons and more than 1,700 metric tons respectively. From this catch, 400 metric tons have been transformed into dried fish, more than 400 metric tons into smoked fish, and over 1,400 metric tons into fish paste. More than 435,000 liters of fish sauce were also produced. During the same period, salt-water fishing produced more than 1,100 metric tons of marine products, including over 300 metric tons of crustacean. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 7 Apr 85 BK]

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULFILLING LOCAL MILITARY, DEFENSE TASKS STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 85 p 1

[Editorial: " Properly Carrying out National Defense Task and Local Military Work "]

[Text] The local national defense task and military work have been developed, with good results being obtained in many aspects, and have made important contributions to building the armed forces, consolidating national defense and fighting the multifaceted war of destruction and the form of border aggressive war waged by the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists.

Today the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland is creating very heavy tasks and needs and requiring strong changes in the local national defense task and military work aimed first of all at strengthening our defense posture and fighting the people's war in the border region. Under any circumstances the border localities, including the villages, towns, state farms, state forests, etc. located near the border, must ensure outstanding combat, continued production, proper fulfillment of the on-the-spot logistical task during combat, good civil defense measures and reduction of damages to the lowest level during enemy attacks; 31 districts and cities on the northern border must serve as models for construction of strong military fortresses; every step in the economic construction must further strengthen the defense potential, create new posture and strength and ensure victory over the enemy under any circumstances.

In order to have a base for the task of militarizing and arming all people and fighting the people's war for the defense of the fatherland, at any time, in any place -- on the border or islands, in the municipalities or countryside, organs, enterprises, state farms or work sites -- we must attach importance to building the local armed forces, which consist of the militia and self-defense forces and local troops. The militia and self-defense forces are the roots of the people's armed forces and the strategic forces in the people's war and must be built to become a strong and widespread force of appropriate size.

The local troops must be trained to be very familiar with various forms of coordinated combat tactics and independent fighting, to know how to guide the militia and self-defense forces in construction and combat and to have the ability to coordinate combat action with the main-force troops and to properly carry on proselyting work in the masses, particularly among the ethnic minority people.

Along with the construction of the local armed forces, to call up the youths for enrollment in the army and to build the reserve force to be mobilized also is an extremely important work that the local party committee echelons, administrations and sectors must pay attention to and provide close leadership for. Everything from mass national-defense education, general military training in schools and physical education for the youths to good implementation of the army's rear-area policies and fair and rational compliance with the military obligation law does require a high degree of responsibility and good organizing capacity on the part of cadres of all echelons and in all sectors, particularly the local military cadres.

To perfect and consolidate the provincial (municipal) and district (city) local military organs, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and to properly ensure their two basic functions -- serving as the effective staffs of the local party committee echelons and administrations in military matters and at the same time providing good leadership and command for the local armed forces -- is one of the vital conditions for effectively carrying out the national defense task and local military work. Consequently, the provincial (municipal) and district (city) military organs have to be perfected early in connection with organizing their staff, having the right size and quality for peacetime and wartime, showing capabilities commensurate with the tasks assigned to them, doing staff work in an appropriate manner at the operational and tactical level, handling assigned work in accordance with regular procedures and drafting long-term projects and plans and scientific and professional programs that are suitable for the characteristics of the localities.

The construction of an all-people national defense is undergoing new developments that are richer and more complicated than before. The people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland has an ever increasing character of an all-people, total and modern undertaking. In recent days the situation on the Vietnam-China border was getting more and more tense because of Beijing's acts of escalation and aggression. This situation requires that we build and perfect the mechanism in which the party leads, the people are the collective owners and the state manages in connection with the local military work and in which the party leadership is the most decisive factor for achieving success in every national defense task and local military work.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RADIO ON SITUATION IN NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICT

BK171658 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Apr 85

[From feature: "Thanks for Listening and Writing"]

[Excerpt] Yen Minh is a district in the northern border province of Ha Tuyen having 25 km of common border with China. Most of the inhabitants in the district are of the Nung, Dao, H'mong, Day and Tay nationalities. Those villages lying along the common border in particular are frequently subjected to China's artillery shellings and land-nibbling attacks. Despite these difficulties and dangers, the district has tried to carry out a double task. These are: to fight against the Chinese armed provocations and boost economic production, especially agriculture.

Since the summer of 1984, the situation in Yen Minh has become ever more strained due to China's acts of sabotage, psywar, and espionage activities. Chinese troops fired thousands of artillery and mortar rounds and rockets on densely populated areas in the district. In addition, Chinese troops frequently conducted land-nibbling operations and illegally occupied a number of the district's heights along the border.

The local armed forces, in coordination with border guards and village militiamen and women, have killed or wounded thousands of Chinese intruders, decimated two enemy regiments, and destroyed a large quantity of war materials.

CSO: 4200/807

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET AMBASSADOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW171541 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Apr (VNA)--A press conference was held here today by Soviet Ambassador B. N. Chaplin in anticipation of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism.

It was attended, among others, by Le Xuan Dong, deputy head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Tran Lam and Dao Tung, vice presidents of the Vietnam Journalists' Association.

Speaking at the conference, B. N. Chaplin elucidated the root cause and development of the Second World War. "The victory of the Soviet people who had borne the main weight of the war against fascism was great and immortal," he pointed out.

"In the Second World War," he went on, "the Soviet people and armed forces played the decisive role in the victorious fight against German fascism and its allies, contributed to liberating European countries from the fascist yoke and saving the world civilization, and performed well their internationalist duties."

After condemning U.S.-led imperialism for accelerating the arms race in an attempt to kindle a new nuclear war and bring humankind to the brink of extermination, B. N. Chaplin renewed the Soviet Union's unswerving foreign policy. "We will continue to implement our peace initiatives and show our goodwill while determinedly opposing the nuclear arms race and firmly defending a peaceful and happy life for mankind," he stressed.

On this occasion, B. N. Chaplin expressed his joy at the constant development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4200/807

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AMITY GROUP GREETES CUBA ON PLAYA GIRON DAY

OW171620 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Apr (VNA)--The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association have sent a joint message of greetings to Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Other Peoples and president of the Cuban Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam, on the 24th anniversary of the Giron Beach victory (19 April).

After recalling the historical significance of the Giron Victory, the message says:

"Over the past 24 years, the fraternal Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro, have recorded glorious achievements in socialist construction and national defence, especially in the struggle against all activities of blockade and sabotage and aggressive threats by U.S. imperialism."

"We wish the Cuban people ever greater success in building and defending socialist Cuba."

"May the militant solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Cuban people further consolidate and develop."

CSO: 4200/807

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

GROUPS HOLD TALKS ON PRK LIBERATION DAY

OW171556 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Apr (VNA)--A talk was held here today by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (VCSFOP) and the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association to mark the 10th anniversary of the Kampuchean people's victory over U.S. aggression (17 April).

It was attended by Trinh Ngoc Thai, general secretary of the VCSFOP; Dao Tung and Do Anh Chau, vice-presidents of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; and representatives of various central and local bodies, and mass organizations.

Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran was present.

In his address, Dao Tung brought out the significance of this glorious event and reviewed the valiant struggle of the Kampuchean people and army, with the backing of Vietnamese army volunteers, to overthrow the genocidal Pol Pot regime and regained independence and freedom for the Kampuchean people.

"A close comrade-in-arms of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people deeply rejoice at the wonderful development of the militant solidarity and special friendship between Vietnam and Kampuchea, and firmly believe that this relationship will be constantly consolidated and developed," Dao Tung stressed.

Taking the floor, Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran recalled the horrendous crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot clique against the Kampuchean people and briefed the audience on the major achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past six years, especially their victories in the fight against the Khmer reactionary forces in the freshly-concluded dry season.

With regard to the Kampuchea-Vietnam ties, he said that that special relationship has become Kampuchea's consistent revolutionary stance and the law governing the development of the country.

CSO: 4200/807

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNA REVIEWS HANOI PRESS FOR 18 APRIL

OW180745 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Press review]

[Text] Hanoi, 18 Apr (VNA)--Newspapers here today frontpage messages of congratulation from State Council President Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong to President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on the fifth independence day of Zimbabwe (18 April), and from Chairman Pham Van Dong to 'Abd al-Rauf al-Kasm on his re-appointment as prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Illustrated reports say that Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong received here yesterday morning the Congolese health delegation led by Prof Christophe Bouramoué, minister of health and social affairs.

The papers report on a press conference held here yesterday morning by Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam B. N. Chaplin on the coming 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, on a grand meeting held in Phnom Penh yesterday morning by the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean fatherland to mark the tenth anniversary of the victory day over U.S. aggression (17 April) and on the Vietnamese military delegation's activities in Indonesia from 13-16 April.

Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, is reported to have received here yesterday afternoon a visiting delegation of the Poland-Vietnam Friendship Association.

Other reports include a congratulatory message from the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association to the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the Peoples [as received] and the Cuban Committee for Solidarity With Vietnam on the 24th anniversary of Giron Beach victory (19 April) and a teach-in at the Harvard Club in New York on the consequences of the Vietnam War towards the United States.

NHAN DAN's editorial calls on various services and levels to gear scientific activities to economic development at various localities and to implement the slogan "Joint efforts by the state and the people" to bring into full play the scientific and technical potentials of the whole country and the creative cupacity of scientific and technical cadres and the masses.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

OFFICIALS GREET ZIMBABWE--Hanoi, 17 Apr (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today extended warm greetings to Zimbabwe leaders on the fifth independence day of Zimbabwe (18 April). The joint message, addressed to Canaan Banana and Robert Mugabe, respectively president and prime minister of Zimbabwe, says: "We are highly elated at the achievements recorded by the Zimbabwe people in strengthening national independence and making Zimbabwe a prosperous country, thus contributing to the struggle of the African peoples and the world people as a whole against imperialism, colonialism and racism." The message wishes the solidarity and friendship between Vietnam and Zimbabwe further consolidation and development. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach extended his greetings to his Zimbabwe counterpart, Witness Mangwende. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 17 Apr 85 OW]

PARTY, STATE LEADERS CONGRATULATE SYRIANS--Hanoi, 17 Apr (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warm greetings to 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm on his reappointment as prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. Chairman Pham Van Dong's message says: "I wish the Syrian people new achievements in the struggle for national independence and in making Syria a prosperous country. May the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Syrian peoples be further consolidated and developed." Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to Faruq al-Shar' on his reappointment as minister for foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Apr 85 OW]

CSO: 4200/807

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

THANH HOA DISTRICTS PERFORM DECENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Le Ngoc Thinh, deputy chairman, Thanh Hoa Provincial District Building Committee: "Some Questions Raised Following Assignment of Decentralized Management to Districts in Thanh Hoa "]

[Text] In 1984, Thanh Hoa Province assigned its districts the decentralized management of 100 additional production, enterprise and professional units in such sectors as agriculture, forestry, fishery, salt making, domestic trade, foreign trade, culture, public health and wounded soldiers-social affairs.

Along with speeding up the decentralizing process, it let Tho Xuan, Nong Cong and Quang Xuong Districts establish a farm implements engineering enterprise, Tinh Gia District a ships and boats engineering enterprise and Dong Son a feed processing enterprise. Thieu Yen established a processing enterprise to make sugar and alcohol.

Since 1978 Thanh Hoa Province has thus assigned its districts the total management of more than 200 production, enterprise and professional units. This time the key criterion for assignment was economic results: it firmly pursued decentralization in the case of any units which it decided would do better under district management, achieve greater economic results and more realistically serve the standard of living and encourage production and business.

In the process of preparing for the transfer of management, the sectors concerned had to carefully do many things ranging from reaffirming the guidelines, tasks and organizational structure to assigning the key cadres, training the specialized and professional cadres, strengthening the material base and creating favorable conditions for districts to perform well following the transfer of management.

Due to a transitional step from being units of internal accounting subordinate to sectors to becoming units of independent accounting subordinate to districts, the basic-level units after decentralization no longer had the tendency to rely on the superior echelons. As the awareness of their being responsible for the results of their own production and business increased, many units were operating with profits. A preliminary review of the 1984 financial work indicated that the districts' groups, stations, farms and enterprises collected and put into the budget 33 million dong, or 20 million in excess of the goal set in their plan.

About fishery, following assignment of decentralized management to districts, there were very good changes. The districts began to consolidate the organization and to improve the management in their cooperatives. The leadership over catching, purchasing, processing and delivering products; supplying materials; and resolving policy matters showed great progress.

The total catch was 15,500 tons, or 130 percent of the plan goal and an increase of 15 percent over 1983; purchases totaled 4,800 tons, an increase of 40 percent over 1983; a total of 2.4 million liters of fish sauce was made, or 100 percent of the plan goal.

The shrimp catch for export was 150 tons, an increase of 50 tons over 1983.

About export, a year after decentralization, the six district export corporations showed obvious growth, exported new additional goods and quickly increased their export business compared to 1983. Nga Son Export Corporation had total business of 73.5 million dong, an increase of 34.2 million; Hau Loc, 28.9 million, 14.3 million; Hoang Hoa, 38.5 million, 24.7 million; Thieu Yen, 26.4 million, 16.9 million; and Tho Xuan, 25 million, 20 million over 1983.

About commerce, the district commercial corporations in 1984 generally made considerable progress in moving toward controlling the market and putting most of the goods into the hands of the state.

Almost all district commercial corporations after decentralization succeeded in fulfilling and overfulfilling their purchase and sales plans.

About construction of the material and technical base, on the basis of the motto, "The state and the people work together," the districts have been building many material and technical bases that serve production and the standard of living, such as the 35-kilowatt transmission line between Minh Khoi and Tinh Gia; the 15-20-kilowatt hydroelectric power station in Tho Xuan, Cam Thuy and Quan Hoa Districts, and so on. The more outstanding achievements were made by Tho Xuan and Thieu Yen Districts. In 1984,

Tho Xuan District repaired and built anew 117 large and small water conservancy works (with 3 electric pump stations), with total investment of 19 million dong, including 8 million contributed by the people; improved and repaired a number of bridges at a cost of 4.17 million dong, with labor and contributions by the people amounting to 2.718 million; and bought and built anew 47 tons of means of water transportation.

About capital construction, the province spent 7.9 million, including 2.3 million dong of capital from its districts. In 2 years, 1983 and 1984, Thieu Yen District built 33 electric pump stations, 46 kilometers of high-tension line and 13 kilometers of low-tension line; mobilized 20,000 laborers; and upgraded nearly 20 kilometers of automobile road between Vom Ha and Kieu, with a total investment of more than 30 million dong, including nearly 16 million from the people and cooperatives. At the present time, the district is carrying on the construction of a distillery with its own self-supplied capital.

The achievement of managerial decentralization also led to new developments in the districts' agricultural production. About crop growing, in 1984 almost all districts showed considerable increases over 1983 in all three aspects -- cultivated areas, crop yields and crop production. Of 23 districts and cities 4 units -- Quang Xuong, Sam Son, Cam Thuy and Thuong Xuan -- increased the volume of grain production by 5-10 percent; 10 units -- Nong Cong, Ha Trung, Thanh Hoa City, Bim Son, Hoang Hoa, Tinh Gia, Hau Loc, Thach Thanh, Lang Chanh and Quan Hoa -- by 10-20 percent; 2 units -- Thieu Yen and Vinh Loc -- by 20-30 percent; and 3 units -- Ngoc Lac, Nhu Xuan and Ba Thuoc -- by 30-40 percent.

The province as a whole succeeded in mobilizing 170,000 tons of grain, exceeding the goal assigned in the state plan by 40.47 percent in the fifth-month and spring season and by 9 percent in the tenth-month season. So far 11 districts and cities have reached the overall goal and 2 districts the regulation goal.

In addition to reaching the goal set in the provincial plan for acquiring grain, some districts have begun to have grain reserves.

Short-term industrial crop production was being developed in almost all districts, with the main industrial crops considered outstanding in terms of substantial increases of cultivated areas and volumes of production being the following: peanut 46.4 percent increase in area and 47.9 percent increase in production; rush, 1.2 and 13.4 percent; sugar cane, 3.7 and 12.2 percent; and tobacco, 6.1 and 17.2 percent.

Animal husbandry also showed good increases. According to statistics on 1 October 1984, there were 180,301 water buffaloes, or an increase of 3.2 percent; 101,750 heads of cattle, 5.3 percent; 643,773 hogs, 3.5 percent.

Following the decentralization of financial management in compliance with Resolution 138 of the Council of Ministers, the districts were working on their own initiative in fulfilling the budgetary receipts-expenditures plan. As they increased their receipts and reduced spending, a number of districts had an excess after they had completed their spending plan. Currently the district that has the largest excess, 53 million dong, is Thieu Yen.

About perfecting the production relationships in agriculture, since May 1984 the province has sent 240 cadres to the districts to assist them in correcting the shortcomings in carrying out Directive 100 of the party secretariat. This move already brought about realistic results as it helped to overcome in time the signing of nonspecific contracts and the excessive division of the cooperatives, which became incapable of using labor and making labor assignment. So far the number of Category A cooperatives increased from 13.4 percent in 1983 to 25.1 percent; Category B cooperatives from 46.8 to 50.6 percent; and Category C cooperatives down from 39.8 percent to 24.3 percent. In 1984, the province reinforced the districts with 76 cadres of college background and 273 cadres of middle school background; it is now in the process of reinforcing the highland districts with 21 college-level cadres and 23 middle school-level cadres. At the same time, it is gradually perfecting the committees, sectors, corporations, enterprises, stations and farms that are under district management.

After a year of implementing Resolution 50, although the province has obtained some initial results, there still exist some problems that need to be overcome as follows:

About checking, considering and revising plans, although the districts have completed the evaluation of the present situation and have determined the socioeconomic development to be achieved in 1985-1990, the plans of almost all districts have yet to determine where to start in order to get the initial sources of accumulation and to create a momentum and standing for reaching the long-term goals that are set in them. Some districts do not really attach importance to the role of the national-defense security projects and the construction of district military fortresses.

Planning has not been properly carried out in a number of districts, with the tendency to remain dependent being overcome too slowly and with a lack of basic changes in the efforts to achieve balance from four sources of capabilities. The districts' plans do not as yet reflect the positive attempt to exploit the localities' strengths, nor to consider the latter the main tool to achieve a balance for the benefit of production and the standard of living. Export as a tool for achieving a balance has not yet been properly exploited, for with the present mechanism of management in our province the district export

corporations, after the decentralization, are only the agents of the provincial export corporation; when they send away their goods, the districts do not know for sure what kinds of goods they will receive to satisfy their own production needs. Therefore, they cannot include them in the planning period.

About the source of economic integration, due to the fact that the policies and mechanism as dictated by the central administration for the provincial level are not yet clear, many districts are still confused about exploiting this source of achieving balance from economic integration. In a number of districts, although they have at first achieved integration, they did not go beyond exchanging goods and doing single things or single shipments. The relationships among districts, between districts and production installations and between production and business installations of districts and provincial and central economic units do not have a sound basis yet for long-term joint operations. The various forms of integration in production, processing and cooperation in applying technical progress to production are almost nonexistent. The job of drawing up plans from the basic level up still leans more heavily on the form and lacks the substance and measures to develop the spirit of democratizing the planning process. In the case of some goals that the province assigns to districts and districts assign to production installations, they still have to be forced and compelled to do things.

Although the assignment of decentralized management to districts in 1984 was done at a faster pace than in the previous years, it did not go beyond transferring the production, enterprise and professional units to district management, nor did it concentrate on resolving difficulties in order to create favorable conditions for production installations to work more effectively. The fact that so far decentralization in connection with grain has not yet been carried out is a great difficulty for the district level.

We think that those are the three basic aspects that remain to be achieved in Thanh Hoa's district-building task. If we do not concentrate on resolving them, we will not be able to create for districts any basic changes in quality as Resolution 50 recommends.

In order to overcome this above-mentioned situation, the Standing Committee of the Thanh Hoa Provincial CPV Committee has adopted positive policies for various matters as follows:

1. To create for districts to have the sources of initial capital by investing in advance the necessary items to be used in production, such as fertilizers, insecticide, machinery and equipment, to allow them to develop production. After each production and business period, if a district fulfills 100 percent of the goal set for purchasing and delivering products, the province will leave 5-10 percent to it. It has the right to use 80 percent of the excess (materials and goods) for exchanges and economic integration.

2. About planning, according to the policy adopted by the Provincial CPV Committee, as plans for 1985 are drawn up, the plan of every district must be able to reflect the "balance from four sources of capabilities" motto with positive goals. At the same time, in the province and every district there must be sections specialized in leadership in connection with economic integration. In that spirit, Tho Xuan District has put into its 1985 plan the following: in order to achieve a gross production value of 678 million dong, it plans to have a balance with 401 million from exploiting the locality's potential capabilities, 92 million from economic integration, 5 million from an excess of the export goal and 180 million from the share of materials provided by the state.

3. To concentrate on developing in all districts the cultivation of the industrial crops of high economic value, particularly the ones for export, such as peanut, tobacco, rush, jute and sugar cane, in order to create large volumes of commodities as sources of receipts for their budget.

4. To complete the decentralization of management of the production, enterprise and professional units within the year of 1985 so as to let districts be in charge of their management and on their own initiative uniformly fulfill all the needs of production and everyday life within their localities. As an immediate step, in order to proceed with decentralization in connection with grain and to let districts manage it, we suggest that the central administration simultaneously transfer the material bases, storehouses, capital, and so on to the province. Also it should resolve once for all any remaining problems before assigning the decentralized management to the province.

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CSO: 4209/308

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WAYS TO ORGANIZE YOUTHS FOR NEZ CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Le Thanh Hai, head of Ho Chi Minh City assault youth force:
"How To Organize the Youths for Construction of New Economic Zones?"]

[Text] The assault youth force, a form of organization capable of gathering many strata of the youth population of Ho Chi Minh City for taking part in the everyday life, not only has the ability to effectively build the economy but also is a large school that provides the youths with education and training and an environment that creates favorable conditions for them to offer things of their own and to build life with all of their enthusiasm and creative talent. In the last 8 years, under the assault youth banner, Ho Chi Minh City had 50,000 youths who were working and growing up. In new zones, they opened farms, built population centers and improved the material and spiritual living standard. With not very much capital invested by the state, they created truly significant economic and social values. From the realities of this form of activities we have drawn the following initial experiences:

The leadership of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization is a factor that determines the existence and development of the municipality's assault youth force. As they creatively applied the Central Committee directives, the Municipal CPV Committee and People's Committee have adopted very realistic and positive policies and measures aimed at, on the one hand, creating favorable conditions for the assault youth force to have the background and capacity to overcome difficulties and challenges and, on the other, making the sectors, echelons and working people in the municipality not only understand but also have confidence in these youths.

Fully understanding the characteristics and psychology of the youths, the party organization has come to them with confidence and love, has boldly assigned work to them and has been showing its concern about them, from the form of organization and contents of their activities to their behavior, how they are dressed, and so on. The party's encouragement and thoughtful advice have further strengthened their enthusiasm and pioneering spirit.

The realities have shown that the assault youths being organized in large formation not only have the ability to accommodate a hard-core and pioneering role in opening new zones but also are a force capable of being in charge of organization and total and effective management of the socioeconomic affairs in such zones. However, this organization must have full juridical capacity to coordinate and integrate action within the common managerial mechanism before it satisfies the conditions for investment. From there on, it enables the productive force to quickly develop and immediately establishes the socialist production relationships.

Through the assault youth organization, we are in a position to gather many strata of the youth population and to make them take part in the everyday life, not only to effectively build the economy but also to have a large school that teaches them the communist ideals, trains them in all aspects and gradually creates favorable conditions for them to become the new socialist generation.

The activities in the assault youth movement are coordinated and integrated ones and badly need the assistance of the units concerned to create favorable conditions. However, the important thing is that the assault youths themselves must want to move forward, to engage in difficult situations, to resolve problems, not to have the tendency of seeking security and being dependent and to properly apply the four sources of capabilities for maintaining a balance in order to organize the fulfillment of their task. All units, cadres in charge and individuals must be active and creative, have the spirit of revolutionary offensive, dare to think, know how to do things on a scientific basis and dare to shoulder responsibility. They must know how to effectively use labor and the available material conditions, at the same time be economical and both build up and protect the achievements that have been made.

The assault youths' activities must be closely linked with those of the youth union, involve total care and coordination with the youth union organizations at all levels and be in appropriate organizational form and relationships with the common managerial mechanism.

In order to successfully build a new economic zone, to distribute the work force and to place the people there, the first basic factor is to organize the youths in an appropriate form as an assault force (the name we may use does not matter) that is sent there first in order to build the initial material base for production and living; the people to be resettled there will arrive later. To send families there right at the beginning prior to any preparations for the initial conditions will create difficulties for both organization and laborers. On the other hand, through labor for building a new life, favorable conditions must be created for the young men and women to move toward a married life and to voluntarily want to be resettled for good if we want to steadily use the manpower and to distribute the population there.

As a component of the youth of Ho Chi Minh City and being in the assault youth ranks, we would like to offer some initial ideas:

As we are being in the first phase of the transitional period in which the economy moves from small-scale production to the socialist large-scale production, the most precious source of capital today is labor and land, including both forests and the sea. They are the source of plenty and prosperity. But today we are faced with an irrational situation, which can be said to be contrary to the situation of a socialist country: on the one hand, we have a lot of labor that is not properly used, with every year hundreds of thousands of young people of working age having no jobs to do; on the other hand, we have a lot of cultivable land that is not effectively used. Consequently, we think that the youth union should organize the youths -- as an immediate step, the jobless youths -- on a large scale to create a strong work force that is engaged in launching an offensive in the new zones to help open new cultivated areas just as it is an army that marches off to fighting the aggressors for national salvation. It will be a great happiness for the young generation today if it is organized in a movement to take heroic revolutionary action for the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland. Although they are entering a period of working for economic reasons, the youths always love to live their life in a big way, to be romantic and revolutionary, to assert themselves and to write a song of historic character fit for the century and their generation.

The youths who are organized as an assault force to build the new economic zones are not only the builders of the early material base but also the organizers of production and long-term living in this new land.

In order to achieve this, we must have a widespread revolutionary movement among the youths, which not only is the sole responsibility of the youth union organization but also needs the support of all sectors and echelons in the proletarian dictatorship and the favorable conditions they create. We suggest an early promulgation of the "Labor obligation law of the fatherland-building youth" by the state. Under the present conditions, in addition to mobilizing the young people's revolutionary enthusiasm, there must be state laws and the systems and policies that pay attention to the material and cultural living conditions of the youths. If there still are different opinions about this matter, we may, as an immediate step, need an official document of the Council of Ministers to designate a few localities as pilot projects, mostly in the large cities. In Ho Chi Minh City this matter is even more urgent.

The state has a number of more appropriate policies for the new economic zones having to do with both production and life, now and in the long term for the working people, and being aimed at encouraging the work force to go into the difficult spots of the country and suitable for individual zones and localities.

More specifically, we need a policy that encourages and creates favorable conditions for young women to work under difficult conditions and in the actual situation of the new zones. At the present time, the work force that is sent away to build the new economic zones shows a serious imbalance between males and females. This fact is not a favorable one in the activities of a youth organization, mostly in remote areas, nor can it facilitate fulfilling the goal of redeploying the work force among the youths.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

EXHIBITION ON 1975 OFFENSIVE, UPRISING--Hanoi, 15 Apr (VNA)--The exhibition entitled "1975 Spring General Offensive and Uprising" was opened in Ho Chi Minh City. With 201 exhibits and 300 photos and pictures on display, the exhibition brought out the talented leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the spirit of determination to fight and to win of the entire Vietnamese people and armed forces. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1708 GMT 15 Apr 85 OW]

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOUTHERN PROVINCES NOW HAVE 300 STATE FARMS

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[Text] Ten years after liberation, the southern provinces have built 300 state farms. The whole country now has 400. Most of these state farms are specialized in growing industrial crops for export.

In the traditional coffee land of the central highlands, 30 farms are operating over 15,000 hectares, producing from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of coffee for export each year. In eastern Nam Bo, 112 rubber farms with a total acreage of 150,000 hectares are producing from 45,000 to 50,000 tons of dried latex every year. Three thousand hectares of the tea plantations up in the central highlands province of Lam Dong each year supplied 3,500 tons of tea for export.

Apart from these industrial crops, there are dozens of state farms in the south that grow cotton, sugarcane, and fruit trees. Fifty state farms in the Mekong River Delta are specialized in growing rice.

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AGRICULTURE

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE DISCUSSES WINTER-SPRING RICE CROPS

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 271, Jan 85 pp 4-11

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, Minister of Agriculture: "On the Basis of the Successful Experiences of the 1983-1984 Rice Season, Endeavor To Win a Great All-Round Victory in the 1984-1985 Winter-Spring Rice Season"]

[Text]

I

We have victoriously completed the harvesting of the fourth winter-spring rice crop of the 1981-1985 5-year Plan under the most severe weather conditions ever.

The 1983 10th month rice crop output fell 501,000 tons of paddy short of the 1982 10th month crop output, and at the beginning of the 1983 winter crop season there was rain and early, bitter cold, which reduced output and created additional difficulties for the March preharvest period in the north. During the 1983-1984 winter season the prolonged cloudiness and extreme cold killed 21,000 hectares of rice seedlings and 63,000 hectares of newly transplanted fifth month-spring rice. In the southern provinces the water receded late, in the Zone 5 coastal area flooding at the beginning of the season washed out the newly sown rice seedlings, and the northern border provinces continually had to cope with the many-sided war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists.

But under the wise leadership of the Party, the sectors, the echelons, and the working people throughout the country struggled positively and won a victory in the winter-spring rice season.

In the 1983-1984 winter-spring rice season the nation as a whole planted 1,658,000 hectares which, though constituting only 95.8 percent of the plan, was an increase of 8,000 hectares over the previous winter-spring season. Under the circumstances of the weather undergoing complicated changes, many difficulties being experienced in the lives of the people, and many border provinces being continually attacked by the enemy, achieving that result with regard to the planted area was a very important victory.

As regards average yield, the recent winter-spring rice season attained 33.3 quintals per hectare, an increase of 2.2 quintals per hectare over the

previous winter-spring season and 65 kgs per hectare more than the plan. Twenty-nine provinces and municipalities surpassed the 1983 winter-spring yield, 20 provinces surpassed the planned yield, and 26 provinces attained the highest yields ever, including Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, and the 21 provinces and municipalities south of Thanh Hoa (except for Hau Giang). During the 1982-1983 winter-spring season four provinces attained more than four tons per hectare. During the 1983-1984 winter-spring season they continued to attain more than four tons per hectares, four to five quintals per hectare more than the previous winter-spring season. Those provinces included An Giang, 50.7 quintals; Tien Giang, 49.6 quintals; Dong Thap, 48.4 quintals; and Hau Giang, 41.5 quintals. This year there were two additional provinces: Phu Khanh attained 41.4 quintals and Thai Binh attained 40.6 quintals per hectare. Fifty-seven districts and cities attained more than 40 quintals per hectare, an increase of 25 districts over the 1983 winter-spring season. Of those districts, in Tien Giang Province Cai Be attained 61.7 quintals, Hong Ngu attained 60.5 quintals, and Cai Lay attained 56.6 quintals; in An Giang Province Cho Moi attained 55.5 quintals and Phu Tan and Phu Chau districts attained 52 quintals; in Daklak Province Krong A Na District attained 50.4 quintals and Krong Pac attained 50.4 quintals; the city of Tuy Hoa in Phu Khanh attained 50 quintals; and Dan Phuong District in Hanoi attained 50.5 quintals per hectare. As regards villages, cooperatives, and production collectives, according to incomplete statistics, more than 500 units attained more than 50 quintals per hectare. Especially, in Daklak Province the Hoa Tien cooperative attained 86 quintals per hectare; in Dong Nai Province collective 1/1 attained 92 quintals, collective 1/2 attained 87 quintals, collective 1/3 attained 88 quintals, and collective 3/3 attained 80 quintals per hectare; and in Tien Giang Province An Thai Trung collective 4 attained 80 quintals per hectare, My Duc collective 6 attained 77 quintals, and Hoa Khanh collective 15 attained 77 quintals per hectare. In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province the Dai Quang 3 cooperative attained 71 quintals per hectare, in Nghe Tinh the Hung Phu cooperative attained 71.4 quintals per hectare and the Dai Thanh cooperative attained 71.2 quintals per hectare, and in Ha Nam Ninh four cooperatives attained more than 70 quintals per hectare: Xuan Phuong, 77.7 quintals per hectare; Xuan Tien, 76.2 quintals per hectare; Xuan Kien, 72.1 quintals per hectare; and Hai Bac, 71.25 quintals per hectare.

According to the Statistics General Department, the 1983-1984 winter-spring rice output amounted to 5,556,000 tons, which was only 98.3 percent of the plan but was an increase of 8.9 percent over the previous winter-spring season. Thirty provinces and municipalities surpassed their 1982-1983 winter-spring output: Thai Binh, Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, and all provinces and municipalities from Thanh Hoa to Minh Hai. The output of Hau Giang and Nghia Binh increased by more than 80,000 tons of paddy, the output of Nghe Tinh and Cuu Long increased by more than 50,000 tons, the output of Kien Giang, Tien Giang, Thanh Hoa, and Binh Tri Thien increased by 30,000 tons; and the output of Quang Nam-Da Nang and Daklak increased by 15,000 tons.

Clearly, despite the severe difficulties and challenges of the past winter-spring season, in the agricultural production movement in all areas of the nation there have continued to appear many new elements and many outstanding models of which we can be proud and which are worthy emulation models.

What were the principal reasons for the victory of the 1983-1984 winter-spring season?

First, the positive effect of the new contractual mechanism stimulated the cooperative members' labor enthusiasm and strengthened their sense of responsibility. Because of the seemingly unsurmountable difficulties of the past winter-spring season, without the new contractual mechanism it is certain that we would have had to abandon 200,000 to 300,000 hectares of fifth month-spring rice, the seasonal schedule would have been stretched out, and final output would have seriously declined. However, thanks to the application of the mechanism of contracting final output to groups and individual workers, and with a strong spirit of mastership, the cooperatives and people invested 70,000 additional tons of seeds, 80 percent of which were invested by cooperative members, to make up for the rice that had died. In one instance cooperative members had to invest 1,000 dong to purchase seedlings to transplant /.1 hectare of rice. The people also invested additional labor, fertilizer, and insecticides and positively tended the crops, so they still attained high yields and ensured full contributions to the state and more food for their own consumption.

Second, there was progress in introducing scientific-technical advances to production. Biological methods, especially those regarding seeds and fertilizer, were applied extensively. In the 1983-1984 winter-spring season new high-yield varieties were introduced to the variety structure and accounted for large areas in all localities. Thanks to a rich assortment of short-term rice varieties the northern provinces shifted over from a passive status to a status of initiative with regard to rice seedlings and did not allow large areas to go unplanted, in contrast to previous years in which cold weather was encountered. Therefore, although the Hoang Qui cooperative in Thanh Hoa lacked rice seedlings and had to plant its entire area in late spring varieties, it still attained an average yield of 40 quintals per hectare. The Vu Qui cooperative in Thai Binh lacked rice seedlings and had to plant late spring varieties on 52 percent of its land, but still attained an average yield of 63.5 quintals per hectare. Thus the late spring varieties contributed importantly to preventing a serious decline in the rice area and output. In fact, if the planned variety structure had been ensured yields would have been even higher. For example, the Song Phuong cooperative in Hanoi planned to transplant 89 percent of its area in the NN8 variety and 11 percent in the NN75-10 variety, but because the NN8 rice seedlings were not planted at the right time and were killed by the cold weather, it accounted for only 28 percent of the area and provided a yield of 66 quintals per hectare, while late spring varieties accounted for 72 percent of the area and produced an average yield of 50.1 quintals per hectare. If the Song Phuong cooperative had maintained its initial structure its average yield would have been 63 to 64 quintals per hectare.

In addition to the expansion of dry plowing, fertilization contributed positively to increasing yields and outputs this year. The Que Duong cooperative spread an average of 27 tons of manure, 220 kgs of urea, 410 kgs of Van Dien phosphate fertilizer, and 140 kgs of potassium, and attained an average rice yield of 64.5 quintals per hectare. The cooperatives which

organized units and teams to produce and propagate azolla seedstock and brought azolla into the contractual mechanism maintained the movement to spread azolla on rice.

In general, the cooperatives which attained high yields spread sufficient manure and nitrogenous fertilizer and some phosphate and potassium fertilizer. Some places also spread additional dolomite and lime on low-lying fields. The cooperatives took the initiative in preparing sufficient production materials, not only for contracting but also to support the families which were headless or were experiencing difficulties, in order to increase uniformity of production.

Third, the guidance and coordination of the echelons and alliance among sectors to serve agricultural production made much progress and were tighter than during the previous seasons. The party committee echelons and governmental echelons concentrated on creatively resolving the difficulties that arose in the production process. During the recent winter-spring season the water conservancy and electric power sectors effectively served agriculture by flooding the fields for planting on schedule and contributed to the victory with regard to yields. By allying with the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union the youths of the localities participated enthusiastically in turning more than 300,000 hectares into intensively cultivated, high-yield fields, 2 million youths participated in the production collectives, and training in agricultural techniques was given to nearly half of a million youths. The publication, radio broadcasting, and television sectors promptly propagandized experiences in overcoming difficulties regarding the shortage of rice seedlings and seeds, rice tending techniques, etc. The leadership echelons quickly distributed seeds and invested additional materials and work points to encourage cooperative members to overcome difficulties and ensure production.

Fourth, the agricultural technical service network and the functional organs underwent a strong transformation and served production in a practical manner. Under the severe weather conditions of the 1983-1984 winter-spring season the Central Seedstock Corporation was able to supply 2,842 tons of seeds, including 92.4 tons of pure rice seeds and 289.6 tons of Class I seeds, and 2,660 tons of reserve seeds. It supplied 3,170 tons of rice seeds for the 10th month crop and helped the provinces transfer more than 10,000 tons of early 10th month rice seeds.

The Agricultural Materials General Corporation urgently organized the rapid handling of cargo, which saved millions of dong for the state, and supplied 707,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer--an increase of 50 percent--for the winter-spring season; 111,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer, an increase of 36 percent; 17,000 tons of potassium fertilizer, an increase of 153 percent; 7,860 tons of insecticide, an increase of 32 percent; and 69,000 insecticide sprayers, an increase of 34 percent over the previous winter-spring season. The general corporation also supplied 550,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, 60,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer, and 13,000 tons of potassium fertilizer to serve the 1984 10th month season. In addition, the provinces received 40,000 to 50,000 additional tons of mixed fertilizer.

The Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science, the Food Crops Institute, the Soil Chemistry Institute, the Industrial Crops Institute, and the Equipment and Mechanization Institute made many all-out efforts to effectively carry out the Ministry of Agriculture's policy of introducing technical advances to production.

However, in addition to the above good points a number of deficiencies and weaknesses limited the production results. For example, coordination at the basic level still lacked flexibility, coordination of the seasonal schedule was not strict, the variety structure was not managed, and adequate attention was not paid to the quality of seeds.

Furthermore, a number of policies regarding prices were irrational. For example, the production cost of rice increased steadily because of many factors affecting it, but purchase costs remained unchanged; the exchange rate of one unit of urea for three units of paddy rice was high for intensive cultivation areas; there was no policy for setting aside technical materials to encourage technical advances; two-way economic contracts were not honored; there was a shortage of such essential materials as insecticides, etc.

II

On the basis of the actual situation of the victorious 1983-1984 winter-spring rice season under the conditions of many difficulties being encountered in the people's lives and the weather changing in an extremely complicated manner, we may isolate a number of initial experiences to serve as a basis for guiding the 1984-1985 winter-spring rice season and for guiding agricultural production in general. Those experiences are:

1. On the basis of production guidelines that are appropriate to the requirements of economic development and the ecology of each area, it is necessary to determine a crop structure, a seasonal structure, and a variety structure for each season and persistently adhere to the guidelines and structures that have been decided upon.

The clear transformation in agricultural production during the past several years has been due to the highly concentrated guidance of the echelons and sectors on the key crops and the key areas which have great intensive cultivation potential, the creation of economic-technical models with persuasive force, and the gradual increasing of uniformity in production among the areas, localities, and bases. In grain production we won a great victory when we made rice the spearhead in rapidly increasing grain output, but we allowed the subsidiary food crops to decline. That deficiency must be rapidly overcome. In addition to grain crops we must more explicitly determine that short-term export crops are the spearhead in order to concentrate on producing and marketing agricultural products with long-range, stable results, in a manner appropriate to the production conditions of each place.

In persistently implementing the predetermined guidelines we must create favorable conditions for carrying out production, such as building up fields and preparing seedstock to plant the following crops immediately after the harvest. The assimilation of technical advances must be objectively and

truthfully studied on the spot in order to find the reasons for successes, deficiencies, or failures. Furthermore, it is necessary to tie in the results of technical advances with benefit to the organizations which introduce the technical advances into production, for only then can good scientific and economic results be attained.

The actual situation over a period of many years has shown that under any circumstances the coordination of production must be based on bringing into play the dynamism and creativity of the localities and the basic level in order to develop the favorable natural-social conditions, develop the potential of the land and labor, and guard against and limit damage caused by a variety of factors. A matter of no less importance is that it is necessary to resolve the problems, restrictions, and limitations in the policies and regulations to the workers to positively produce and change over from a proclivity for passivity to one of initiative, in order to attain final victory calmly, stably, and flexibly.

2. Determining the infrastructure on which to practice intensive cultivation and developing a system of agricultural technical services is an important requirement in order to advance agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

In addition to perfecting the management mechanism, it must be emphasized that at present it is necessary to build material-technical bases, create the minimal conditions for intensive cultivation, and at the same time research and create the optimal conditions for achieving a higher level of intensive cultivation and continually endeavoring to attain a new record with regard to yields. The material bases for intensive cultivation may be divided into two categories: first, such ordinary material-technical bases as water, fertilizer, insecticides, machinery, and tools; second, the biological-technical material bases with their distinctive characteristics.

Water is the foremost technical basis for intensive cultivation but the irrigation work has not yet met the utilization and controllability requirements even in provinces which have been recognized as having "completed irrigation." Therefore, it is necessary to continue to improve, build, and consolidate the irrigation system more effectively.

With regard to fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer has become a technical strategy of agricultural production. Failure to balance nitrogen, potassium, and calcium when fertilizing has widely affected crop yields. The lack of phosphate fertilizer to balance nitrate fertilizer has become a tense situation in many places and the state is concerning itself with resolving it.

With regard to varieties, recently we have had a number of good varieties to contribute to crop yields, but still emphasize new varieties and do not pay adequate attention to studying the special characteristics of varieties. The actual situation has clearly indicated that if new varieties are not selected and the quality of seeds is not upgraded after a short period of time the varieties will degenerate and no longer be good varieties. The actual situation has also shown that any province, district, or cooperative which ensures that a large percentage of its area is sown in seeds of high grade

and quality attains high yields in a stable manner. In addition, the state organs and the originators of new varieties must continue to monitor and continually upgrade, improve, and perfect the quality of varieties so that that they can have greater effect.

We all know that each variety requires an optimal seasonal schedule and density to take full advantage of natural potential and of investments made by man. The question of whether much or little fertilizer is spread has affected yields, but failure to calculate or adhere to the proper schedule has at times led to defeat.

Investment in importing sufficient insecticide is a matter of strategic importance in agricultural production. The actual situation during the past several years has clearly shown that the value of damage caused by insects and diseases is much greater than the value of insecticides spread promptly and amply.

In the process of gradually advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, in addition to building the state and collective production bases a state technical agricultural service network has taken form, with the slogan that supply must originate at the source, to ensure that production is tied in with the results of final output by the producers. Therefore, the service organs must find ways to meet the requirements of the seasonal schedule and must provide materials in advance in order to stimulate production. Only then can there be products to collect and exchange after the harvest.

3. The development of agricultural production demands the exercise of the combined strength of "the state and the people working together" to carry out the three revolutions in the countryside, of which the scientific-technical revolution is the key.

Victory in agricultural production is the use of production relations that are appropriate to the production forces under the conditions of advancing from small-scale production and an appropriate relationship between production management and the scientific-technical revolution, on the basis of the Party's economic line and intensive cultivation line, in order to uncover and expand new factors in each locality and base.

Completing the product contracting work and perfecting and improving organization and management in the agricultural cooperatives cannot be separated from improving and perfecting the economic policies of the state and the management mode of the economic sectors at the central and local levels.

At present the results of agricultural production are still limited by the fact that the economic relationship between the state agricultural economic organizations and the cooperatives is not yet truly equal and does not yet adequately respect the collective mastership right of the masses. Most of the two-way contracts that have been signed have not been fully enforced, the state organs accumulate debts to the cooperatives over a long period of time, and so on. That situation demands the rapid renovation of all state economic

policies and the truly uniform application and implementation of policies of the relevant functional organs.

4. In order to effectively introduce technical advances into production it is necessary to tightly manage the enforcement of technical regulations in cooperatives and do a good job of organizing and using specialized units.

At present technical advances are not being introduced into production uniformly among the areas, localities, and bases, or among units and cooperative member families in the same production base, which leads to average yield falling far short of the advanced yield. That is a potential which can be further exploited in order to increase crop output on large areas in regions, localities, and bases. The actual situation has indicated that if there is a close alliance between the production sectors and bases on the one hand and the scientific-technical organs and production guidance organs on the other, even if its material bases are weak the cooperative can still bring about an important transformation, on the basis of tight management of the observance of technical regulations by each production unit and worker.

In addition to the cooperatives having to renovate their management mechanism and organize production guidance in accordance with the technical regulations, the agricultural management organs must help the cooperatives rapidly organize and consolidate units specializing in seedstocks, fertilizer, vegetation protection, veterinary medicine, and agriculture, rapidly carry out studies regarding actual fertility, and distribute and invest sufficient amounts of fertilizer for the production areas, depending on the type of soil and crop. Furthermore, the state must have a policy to meet the principal material needs so that the technical advances can be applied on a broad area, especially in areas still encountering difficulties with regard to initial investment (such as the development of hillside rice and peanuts, etc.).

In the remuneration of management cadres in cooperatives, their responsibility has not yet been tied in with the results of their production management to ensure the observance of technical regulations, so there exists the phenomenon of cooperative cadres devoting their efforts to their own work and relaxing technical management. The training of cooperative management board and unit cadres must be carried out urgently.

Contracting-out methods must be applied along the following lines: the management board contracts to the units (including production and distribution norms, rewards and punishments, etc.), and the units contract out to the cooperative members and groups of workers. In that way tasks will be carried out properly and problems will be resolved more rapidly and promptly.

III

The year 1985 is the last year of the 1981-1985 5-year Plan. It both concludes a five-year plan and creates favorable conditions for beginning a new five-year plan.

The agricultural production mission of 1985 is to endeavor to attain 19 million tons of grain, including 16.8 million tons of paddy and 2.2 million tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent. The 1984-1985 winter-spring rice crop must meet the following norms: area, 1,726,000 hectares; average yield, 34.8 quintals per hectare; and output, 6 million tons, an increase of 9 percent over the 1983-1984 winter-spring rice season.

In order to victoriously fulfill these plan norms we must pay all-out attention to the organization and guidance methods, while at the same time strengthening the scientific-technical measures so that they can be uniform and effective.

In organization and guidance it is necessary to concentrate on the following principal measures:

1. Area is a standard for attaining high total output, so it is necessary to, by all means, attain the planned area, especially in the north, in eastern Nam Bo, and in the Mekong Delta.

In order to meet the area norms, in addition to implementing the policy of truly drafting and synthesizing plans from the basic level up, corresponding to the local capabilities regarding the supplying of technical materials, capital investment, and the application of scientific-technical advances, there must be contingency plans and sufficient quantities of the necessary technical materials must be prepared for distribution when there is a natural disaster or destruction by the enemy.

2. Alliances among sectors must be perfected and developed in order to serve agriculture. Recently the alliance between the agricultural sector and a number of other sectors, such as electricity, water conservancy, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, meteorology and hydrology, etc., has attained initial results at the central and provincial levels. That is a good experience which we must continue to expand to all relevant sectors in order to develop collective strength and do a better job of serving the favorable development of agricultural production.

3. Continue to perfect the mechanism of contracting final output to groups and individual workers in order to attain the five norms: coordinating plans; managing technical regulations; building material bases for applying technical advances; strengthening benefits, including attention to the collective benefit; and improving uniformity. If that is to be accomplished it is necessary to study and categorize the cooperatives and production collectives in implementing the new contracting mechanism, on the basis of which to draft complete guidelines in order to correctly implement Directive 100 of the Secretariat and Resolution 154 of the Council of Ministers, and create conditions for production to continue to develop in a basic, stable, and long-range manner. In the immediate future it is necessary to firmly grasp the directives of the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the perfecting of the new contracting mechanism, organize and consolidate specialized units and teams to help the cooperatives and production collectives closely manage the plan norms and the seasonal and variety structures, and manage and coordinate the correct implementation of technical regulations, and regard that as the basis on which

to oppose arbitrariness in production and oppose bureaucratism and irresponsibility.

4. Implement the system of signing economic contracts with cooperatives before each season or annually and on that basis supply materials in advance so that the cooperatives can take the initiative in carrying out production and use materials in correct accordance with the technical regulations and with high economic effectiveness.

In order to carry out that policy the relevant sectors and production bases must be led and guided by the people's committees at all echelons, and there must be a specific division of labor. The materials supply organs must deliver goods in correct accordance with the amounts, quality, locations, and times stipulated by contracts. For their part, the cooperatives and production collectives must deliver products in the stipulated quantities and qualities, and at the places and times called for by the contracts.

The relevant organs in the provinces and districts must guide flexible implementation in order to fulfill contracts well and collect products delivered to the upper echelons. The areas which encounter difficulties, areas in which fighting is taking place, and areas which lack commodities to exchange, must receive initial assistance in order to enable them to have commodities to exchange.

5. Concentrate efforts, capital, and construction materials on the high-output rice areas. During the 1984-1985 winter-spring season we plan to plant 950,000 hectares of high-output rice, 55 percent of the total area, increase the yield to 44 quintals per hectare, 126.4 percent of the average yield, and increase output to 4.18 million tons, 69.5 percent of the nation's total winter-spring rice output.

This is a scientific, rational policy but it has been implemented slowly. Therefore, it is necessary to select areas in which to concentrate investment in building water conservancy projects, building fields, developing animal husbandry, etc., in order to create conditions for attaining an increasingly higher level of intensive cultivation. A recent experience of Hanoi is that in addition to organizing the creation of high-output rice areas for the municipality as a whole the People's Committee and the Agricultural Service directly guided a number of cooperatives during both the spring and 10th month seasons to find intensive cultivation technical parameters and achieve maximum exploitation of the potential of land, weather, labor, and technical materials. This is a good working method which the localities should study.

6. Increase study of one another's experiences. During the recent period many provinces have arranged for representatives of cooperatives to study the experiences of cooperatives which attained high rice yields, such as Dai Phuoc and Dien Tho, and have sent representatives of cooperatives in Quang Nam-Da Nang to exchange experiences with cooperatives in Phu Khanh, etc. The Xuan Phuong cooperative now attains 79 quintals per hectare because it studied the experiences of Binh Da; the Tien Noi cooperative attained a yield of 61 quintals per hectare because it studied the experiences of Xuan Phuong in improving its rice seedling area; the Xuan Tien cooperative studied the

experiences of the Dai Phuoc cooperative with regard to the transplanting density; and many cooperatives which studied the Vu Thang cooperative with regard to improving fields and producing seed have now surpassed it. However, the mutual studying of experiences can be successful only on the basis of a sincere, modest, resolute, and persistent attitude in implementing them. We must more strongly promote that task so that the advanced experiences can be rapidly disseminated and be introduced to production on a large scale and at an early date.

With regard to science and technology, I will only stress a number of principal measures:

1. The matter of water with regard to 1984-1985 winter-spring production: In general, in all parts of the nation there must be water to put out the winter-spring rice crop. Irrigation water not only ensures that crops grow and develop but also creates stability for an entire ecological area.

We do not lack sources of water, both surface water and subsurface water. But where there are sources of water there must be works to take the water to places where it is used. For a long time we forgot about small works to supplement the large works. Recently the slogans "the state and the people work together" and "the central and local levels work together" have brought into play the great effect of small water conservancy works, and during the past several seasons the ministries of electric power, water conservancy, and agriculture have coordinated well from the central level down to the local level in supplying water for fields. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

--A strong movement to repair canals, ditches, area dikes, and field dikes must be launched. Canals and ditches must be rebuilt along the lines of controllable irrigation and drainage (an irrigation flow of 2 to 3 liters per second and a drainage flow of 5 to 6 liters per second) to "bury" water on the spot to serve intensive cultivation and increase the number of growing seasons.

--Step up the building of small water conservancy projects, or create sources of water in places which do not yet have them, along the lines of "the state and the people working together."

--Dig deep drainage ditches, accompanied by the repair of area dikes and field dikes.

--Agriculture must be regarded as an electricity consumer. There must be annual and seasonal plans by which the agricultural and water conservancy sectors can request the supplying of electricity at the right times, at the right places, and in the correct amounts.

--In the distribution of electricity and water there must be continued close cooperation among the three sectors at the central and provincial levels, and they must discuss in greater detail allowing districts to use electricity under the guidance of the governmental administrations at all levels. At the irrigation installations it is necessary to advance gradually to signing

contracts among the organs managing the installations, the agricultural cooperatives, and the electric power organs so that they can share responsibility for final output.

The repair of irrigation systems is something that must be done every year, but there must be coordination with the agricultural sector. From the experiences of the 1983-1984 winter-spring season we can see that it is necessary to repair the irrigation systems in the lowlands, the midlands, and the former Zone 4 area after 10 December and bring in water after 10 January to flood the fields for planting, so that the cooperatives can have water to sow the fifth-month and spring rice seedlings on schedule.

2. Determine rice variety structures that are appropriate to the various ecological areas. Varieties are prerequisites but must be determined in a scientific, basic manner. It is good to seek new varieties, but it must not be done arbitrarily. A new variety that is appropriate for an ecological area must be tested for at least three seasons under the local cultivation, technical, and climatic conditions, for the term "ecological" has its unknown variables that can only become manifest in the course of testing. The introduction of a new variety to production must ensure more stable and higher yields than varieties which are being used with certainty and reliability under different cultivation conditions. If that new variety is not approved by a higher echelon its area cannot be expanded.

In the winter-spring season there are three distinct plantings: the fifth-month rice consists of varieties with growth periods of 175 to 180 days; spring rice consists of varieties with growth periods of 155 to 170; and late spring varieties with growth periods of 115 to 135 days. The ratio of each planting varies according to local conditions, but it is necessary to meet the requirements of the highest yield and total paddy output and creating conditions for the following season to develop favorably, in accord with the draft power, labor, land, technical materials, and climate in the area.

The results of production over many years show that a combination of spring varieties produce higher yields than the fifth-month varieties and the fifth month varieties produce higher yields than the late spring varieties. Recently a number of areas planted 90 to 100 percent of their land in late spring rice varieties, which produced an average yield of 45 to 50 quintals per hectare. Therefore, the ratio of late spring varieties must be calculated rationally, in a manner appropriate to the specific conditions of each place and each year.

Depending on the geographical position and the characteristics of the land, the climate, and the cultivation regime, we must classify the various areas as intensive cultivation and added growing seasons areas, drought areas, acidic-saline areas, leached soil areas, etc., in order to determine appropriate variety structures and exploit the latent high-yield potential of the varieties.

3. Organize an evaluation of the varieties that are being sown and select varieties according to the state management function, in order to stabilize the structures within a certain period of time. A recapitulation of the 1983-

1984 winter season further affirmed the observations of previous seasons that with regard to the same variety pure seeds have higher yields than unselected seeds by about 10 to 15 quintals per hectare. Class I and Class II seeds have higher yields than unselected seeds by about 6 to 10 quintals per hectare.

A variety of a different types provides higher yields than varieties that are being planted by under 5 or 6 quintals per hectare only because of the difference in seed quality.

At present, during the winter-spring season the nation is planting about 50 varieties. The pure seeds produced by the central seedstock installations are insufficient. Therefore, it is necessary to rapidly create a network of rice seedstock farms at the central and provincial levels in order to have a rational division of labor in producing pure seeds. The cooperatives and production collectives must have teams and units specializing in producing seeds according to the unit's structure, by means of organizing specialized seedstock units with their own rice paddies, labor, draft power, and drying patios and granaries, which turn over all of their output and receive their allotments from the basic production units. It is also possible to select two or three basic production units to produce seedstock, each of which is responsible for one-third or one-fourth of the seed-production land, concentrated on their own field, to produce one or two varieties for the cooperative. In addition, it is possible to apply the form of each basic production unit producing enough seeds for its own unit, or a number of families with good production techniques may be assigned the production of a certain amount of seeds for the cooperative on a separate plot of land.

Each cooperative should select three or four varieties, one or two of which are main varieties, and should not sow and transplant more than five varieties. New varieties must be approved by a variety testing unit, and varieties outside the list approved by the upper echelon should not be planted.

4. Strengthen the vegetation protection work in the fields and in granaries. In past years rice leafhoppers, rice hispa, stem borers, yellow dwarf, dwarf leaf curl, etc., robbed us of millions of tons of paddy. Recently stem borers, rice hispa, rice blast, and dry wilt have been matters of current interest. We must by all means limit damage done by them. In principle, in the vegetation protection work it is necessary to apply combined prevention and elimination measures. During the 1984-1985 winter-spring season, in order to keep to a minimum the damage done by insects and diseases it is necessary to do a good job of organizing field sanitation after the 10th month rice harvest has been completed, and immediately dry-plow or retain the water and wet-plow to kill the germs of insects and diseases on stubble, so that insects and diseases will not spread from the 10th month rice to the fifth month-spring seedlings and rice. Rice seedlings that have been heavily infected by insects and diseases or have not been treated should not be planted.

It is necessary to determine an appropriate variety structure and absolutely not use varieties that are not resistant to rice blast in areas infected by it, and ensure that planting is done on schedule and with the proper density, and that there is concentrated sowing and transplanting. At the same time it

is necessary to have continuous monitoring in order to discover insects and diseases at an early date and take positive steps to eliminate them. That method requires less effort and insecticides and is economically more efficient. In order to meet those requirements it is necessary to strengthen the vegetation protection stations so that they can do a good job of forecasting, set up vegetation protection teams in the cooperatives and production collectives, and train their members so that they can recognize insects and diseases, regularly inspect the fields, and evaluate the situation of insects and diseases.

Furthermore, we must prepare sufficient insecticide and pumps and must not divide the insecticide among the families. The vegetation protection organs and the agricultural materials corporations at the central and provincial levels that are responsible for inspecting the quality of the insecticide before supplying it, recommend that insecticide that does not meet standards be destroyed, or give guidance regarding the use of insecticides that do not meet concentration standards, etc.

5. Those must be sufficient fertilizer so that the varieties can produce high yields. The actual production situation has shown that deep, concentrated, and early application is a way to improve the effectiveness of fertilizer.

A recapitulation of many cooperatives during the past winter-spring season showed that it is necessary to invest 23 to 29 kgs of nitrogen per ton of paddy, with inorganic nitrogen accounting for 60 to 70 percent; 9 to 10 kgs of potassium oxide per ton of paddy, with inorganic potassium accounting for 50 to 60 percent; and 9 to 19 kgs of calcium oxide per ton of paddy, with inorganic calcium accounting for 30 to 50 percent. Most of the high-yield cooperatives apply 10 to 18 tons of manure per hectare and 30 to 100 percent of their area covered with azolla.

Most of the cooperatives do not apply fertilizer in depth, so they must apply larger amounts, which causes the rice to tend to fall over and shed leaves. The deep, early application of fertilizer is difficult to carry out because the cooperative members fear that it will be washed to other paddies. On the basis of contracted norms the production units can concentrate the manure of cooperative members and retain the chemical fertilizer for basal applications and spread it uniformly on fields before they are harrowed for transplanting. During the supplemental fertilizing and early weeding, the fertilizer may be applied in depth by means of pellets drilled around the roots.

With regard to organic fertilizer, there should be incentives in the form of a policy to buy it with paddy, work points, or a combination of money and paddy. Azolla must be regarded as a crop and it must be brought into the contractual system, with the expenditure of work points, initial capital, and technical materials. Thai Binh's successful experience in growing azolla must rapidly expanded in scale.

The production of the 1984-1985 winter-spring season will play an extremely important role in 1985 agricultural production. Although we have gained experience there are still many difficulties and the weather varies from year to year. Thus the relevant sectors at the central level and the people's

committees of provinces and municipalities must coordinate more closely with the agricultural sector in leading and guiding production, promptly overcoming the difficulties and weaknesses, developing combined strength on the agricultural front, and endeavoring to win a great, all-round victory in 1984-1985 winter-spring production and contribute positively to victoriously concluding the 1981-1985 5-year Plan and making good preparations for the 1986-1990 5-year Plan.

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